DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 039 *26 February 1980*

ALBANIA

BASHKIMI Assails 'Carter Doctrine,' U.S. Mideast Diplomacy B 1
Youth Union Central Committee Holds Plenum B 2

BULGARIA

Continuing Coverage of USSR Anniversary Celebrations C 1
Defense Official's Speech C 1
Soviet Embassy Reception C 2
Leaders Attend Reception Marking CSSR Anniversary C 2
Military Delegation Returns From Algeria [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 22 Feb] C 2
Todorov Congratulates Polish Premier Babiuch C 3
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 20 Feb]
Briefs: Trade Protocol With Poland; Pol Returns From Moscow C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Brezhnev Speech Stresses Detente, Notes Changing U.S. Policy [RUDE PRAVO] D 1
Foreign-Incited 'Counterrevolution' in Kabul Unsuccessful D 1
Economic Aid to Afghanistan Continues Despite Dangers D 2
[Motyck in POCHODEN 31 Jan]
Indra Receives Soviet Ambassador Botvin D 3
Delegation Leaves for Budapest Scientific Cooperation Meeting D 3
Beno Leaves for Japanese Communist Party Congress D 3
Strougal Receives New YAR Ambassador D 3
Bilak Receives Visiting Spanish Communists D 3
Diesel Fuel Consumption To Be Reduced by One-Third D 4
[Marianyi in ROLNICKE NOVINY 22 Feb]
Future of Car Imports From GDR 'Unknown' [MLADA FRONTA 16 Feb] D 4
Livestock Fattening by Private Breeders Praised D 5
[Vanorna in RUDE PRAVO 20 Feb]
Indra Addresses Party Functionaries on Agriculture, Economy D 6
Jakes Addresses National Sugar Beet Aktiv D 6
Briefs: Sugar Production; Sugar Beet Yields D 6

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Fischer Says NATO Must not Implement Missile Decision E 1
Joint Economic Committee Discusses Cooperation With Bulgaria E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 21 Feb]
Stoph Meets With Belgian Health Minister E 2
Correction to Honecker Greetings to Gierek E 2

HUNGARY

Alleged U.S.-PRC Support of Afghan 'Terrorists' Denounced F 1
[Kis in NEPSZABADSAG 23 Feb]
SPD Bundestag Official Pawelczyk Lectures, Attends Meetings F 1
[NEPSZABADSAG 21 Feb]

Officials Hold Talks With Romanian Deputy Foreign Minister F 2
Reportage on Puja Activities in Philippines [cross-reference] F 2
Joint Friendship Society With USSR Meets F 2
Speeches by Apro, Berecz F 2
Speech by Gyori; Elections F 2
Czinege Greets USSR Marshal Ustinov on Soviet Anniversary F 3
[NEPSZABADSAG 23 Feb]
Dissident Hegedus Makes First Public Appearance Since 1973 F 3
[Rome L'UNITA 17 Feb]
Bulgarian Envoy Pays Introductory Visit F 4
Lazar, Apro Receive Algerian Ambassador F 4
Kadar Visits Babolna Complex; Speaks on Food, 12th Congress F 4
Activities; Briefings F 4
Speech at Complex F 5
Briefs: Cultural Workplan With Cyprus; Research Protocol F 6
With Finland

POLAND

Gierek, Suslov Speak to Congress Delegations [TRYBUNA LUDU 16-17 Feb] G 1
Gierek Addresses Opening Session of Central Control Commission G 3
Electoral Declaration Issued on Domestic, Foreign Matters G 5
National Unity Front Adopts Election Declaration G 6
PZPR Central Committee Politburo Meets 25 February G 9
Paris Paper Reports on Peasant Opposition Group [LE MATIN 15 Feb] G 9

ROMANIA

Further Reportage on Visit by Jordan's King Husayn H 1
Ceausescu Dinner Toast [SCINTEIA 21 Feb] H 1
Communique on Visit [SCINTEIA 24 Feb] H 3
Joint Declaration [SCINTEIA 24 Feb] H 4
SCINTEIA Praises Results of King Husayn Visit H 9
Ceausescu Congratulates Gierek on Reelection [SCINTEIA 23 Feb] H 10
Verdet Congratulates Babiuch on Election [SCINTEIA 23 Feb] H 11
Soviet Army, Navy Day Marked by Exhibitions, Festivities H 11
Bucharest Photo Exhibition [SCINTEIA 20 Feb] H 11
Bucharest Festive Meeting [SCINTEIA 22 Feb] H 11
Defense Minister Congratulations [SCINTEIA 23 Feb] H 11
Soviet Embassy Reception [SCINTEIA 23 Feb] H 12
Wreath-Laying Ceremony [SCINTEIA 23 Feb] H 12
Soviet Embassy Marks CPSU Congress Anniversary [SCINTEIA 22 Feb] H 12
Agricultural Program Signed With Spain H 13
Joint British Cooperation Commission Begins Bucharest Session H 13
Economic Protocol Signed 22 Feb H 13

YUGOSLAVIA

Tito's Condition Still Grave; Heart 'Disturbances' Increasing I 1
POLITIKA Views 'Popular Dissatisfaction' in Afghanistan I 1
NIN Calls DER SPIEGEL Article on SFRY 'Balderdash' I 1
Assembly Committees Discuss Links With Developing Countries I 2
[POLITIKA 14 Feb]
Trade, Economic Cooperation Talks With EEC Conclude in Brussels I 3
Comment on Agreement [Colovic] I 3
Report on Economic Agreement I 4

Djuranovic, Iranian Envoy View Cooperation, Nonalinement I 5
Foreign Ministry Spokesman Comments on Relations With Iran I 5
[BORBA 23 Feb]
Djuranovic Receives Albanian Envoy, Notes Good Relations I 6
Dolanc Receives Departing DPRK Ambassador 14 Feb I 6
Kolisevski Sends National Day Greetings to Guyana I 6
Vrhovec Leaves on Official Visit to Bangladesh, India I 7
Official Statement on Visit I 7
Talks With Bangladesh Ministers I 8
Bangladesh Minister's Dinner Toast I 8
Vrhovec Dinner Toast I 9
Conclusion of Bangladesh Talks I 11
Dacca Press Conference I 11
Further Reportage [cross-reference] I 12
Collective Decisionmaking No Longer Vision but Reality I 12
Proposals Made on Property Denationalization Requests I 13
[BORBA 21 Feb]
Serbian Party Presidium Discusses Collective Work I 13
[POLITIKA 20 Feb]
Bosnia-Hercegovina League Presidium Adopts 1980 Work Program I 15
[BORBA 23 Feb]
Macedonian SAWP Elects New Presidium Officials [BORBA 21 Feb] I 15
Constant Vigilance, Application of Self-Management Vital I 16
[EKONOMSKA POLITIKA]
Self-Managers' Meeting Ends at Kragujevac I 18

BASHKIMI ASSAILS 'CARTER DOCTRINE,' U.S. MIDEAST DIPLOMACY

AU161015 Tirana ATA in English 0918 GMT 16 Feb 80 AU

["The Threats and Manoeuvres by the two Superpowers Cannot Intimidate and Deceive the Middle East Peoples"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, February 16 (ATA)--In an article exposing the threats and manoeuvres by the two superpowers in the Middle East, the newspaper BASHKIMI stresses among the other things that the USA is crying to exploit the imminent Soviet danger to pose itself as the "greatest friend of Moslem peoples" and to strengthen its positions in that region. The newspaper points out that the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese social-imperialists are as dangerous enemies to the peoples of that region as the Soviet social-imperialists, that no true liberation struggle can be assisted by the imperialist powers and that the USA entertains the hope of restoring its influence in Afghanistan and elsewhere through the blood of the Afghan people and other peoples of the region. Follow excerpts from the article:

The Middle East countries are under the constant pressure and threat for influence, interference and hegemony by the USA and the Soviet Union. Through the occupation of Afghanistan, the Soviet social-imperialists insured temporary military and strategic advantages in that region, but they have lost much in the political and diplomatic field. Their perfidious and barbarous aggression against the people of Afghanistan has aroused a powerful wave of hatred and indignation among all the other Middle East peoples, who see in this aggression a direct threat to their freedom, independence and security.

The U.S. imperialists, seriously discredited by the political-military tension and blockade they raised in Iran, are now trying, resorting to cunning and Machiavelist diplomatic manoeuvres, to draw profits from the increase of the revolt and hatred of the peoples of that basin towards the Soviet Union and to strengthen their positions there. In order to achieve this aim, the USA has begun to change its tactics. The USA is making attempts to ease the tension and the tense situation, it itself provoked in all that region, to create a favorable political and diplomatic situation so as to mitigate the anti-American wave. It is also doing its utmost to exploit the indignation and the anti-Soviet feelings of the Middle East Moslem peoples in favor of its hegemonic policy. For this aim the U.S. President Carter has sent to the Middle East recently, his special envoys Linovich, Brezezinski, Christopher, and others. The dispatch of these envoys is at the same time an attempt of the US diplomacy to reduce the worry and the revolt aroused by the proclamation, with such a brutality, of the "Carter doctrine", on the "right" of the USA to interfere through military force in the Middle East, when it sees that its "vital interests" are impaired there.

U.S. imperialism is trying to exploit the opportunity to pose itself as "the greatest friend of the Moslem peoples," as the "supporter of the liberation struggle of the Afghan people," as the "defender" of the freedom, independence and security of the Middle East peoples. But it is clear to anyone that behind these hypocritical statements lurk the attempts of U.S. imperialism to exploit the imminent Soviet danger, in order to intimidate the countries and peoples of the whole Middle East basin, to consolidate its positions and control the situation. the USA is also trying to group the reactionary forces of the region, in order to use them as an interfering and striking force in case similar situations with those of Iran are created. Viewed in this light, the visits of the Carter's envoys to Pakistan and the other Middle East countries, aim to revive the old imperialist treaties and alliances, which will serve to regain and safeguard the imperialist positions of the USA under the guise of the "preservation" of security in that area.

The Soviet Union suffocated Afghanistan through the strength of its troops and arms and, although the United States knew such a thing before hand, it remained silent because it was preparing to suffocate Iran through the economic and military blockade. Nobody can guarantee that it will not act tomorrow against any other country of the Middle East like the Soviet Union did with Afghanistan. Coming out allegedly in defense of the struggle of the people of Afghanistan against the Soviet occupation, the United States wants to transform this just liberation struggle into a struggle where the Afghans are set against the Afghans, that is, one party fighting to defend the interests of the Soviet social-imperialists and the other party those of the U.S. imperialists. The peoples of Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan and the other pain-stricken peoples of the Middle East, cannot believe in the so-called "aid", "defense" and "good will" of the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese socialimperialists, who play the tune of Washington, but who both of them are as dangerous enemies as the Soviet socialimperialists. The United States wants to put the liberation struggle of the people of Afghanistan under its control and to use it as means of pressure against the Soviet Union in its game for rivalry and hegemony in the entire Middle East area. The two superpowers as the experience in the other regions of the world shows, do not hesitate to play with the destinies of the other peoples and countries and use them as exchange currency in their base bargains. It should be borne in mind that, despite the feuds and disagreements they have and will have over the spheres of influence in the Middle East, the United States and the Soviet Union are united by a joint counterrevolutionary target: to restrain and suppress with every means the process of such revolutionary transformations in that region as those that took place in Iran, which dealt a stunning blow to the hegemonic neocolonialist positions. In achieving this aim, when their interests demand it, they might strike agreements between them and sacrifice for its sake, one or another country and people. Therefore the peoples of this region do not believe the wolf in lamb skin.

Whatever the U.S. imperialists and Soviet socialimperialists might do, they cannot wipe out the powerful anti-American and anti-Soviet wave that has burst out in the Middle East today. The peoples of this basin are awakening. They will not accept to play the game of one or the other superpower, just as so far, they will be subdued neither by the threats and military violence nor by the cunning maneuvers of the two superpowers. At the same time, they will not be taken in by the intrigues of the Chinese socialimperialists, who openly play the game of the United States of America in the Middle East. The Moslem peoples of the Middle East are determined to fight to become masters of their destinies and not be slaves under the neocolonial, imperialist and socialimperialist yoke.

YOUTH UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

AU252028 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 25 Feb 80 AU

[Text] The Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania [UWYA] today held a plenum in one of the halls of the Ali Kelmendi Cultural Palace in Tirana. Also attending were leading cadres of district youth union organizations and military units, activists from the economic enterprises, agricultural cooperatives and schools and leading cadres of the central mass organizations. Lumturi Rexha, first secretary of the UWYA Central Committee, delivered a report on the need to heighten the role and responsibility of the UWYA organization in mobilizing youth for implementing economic tasks. Discussions ensued on the efforts of youth organizations to fulfill plan tasks, further ideopolitical and professional qualification of cadres and members of the UWYA, the great role of labor actions as schools for educating the youth in a revolutionary spirit and so on. Foto Cami, AWP Central Committee member, who attended on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, also addressed the plenum.

CONTINUING COVERAGE OF USSR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Defense Official's Speech

AU211925 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 21 Feb 80 AU

["Invincible Power"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 21 (BTA)--"By its determined actions in Afghanistan the USSR frustrated the aggressive plans of the imperialists and rescued the country from the bloody drama that had earlier hit Chile. It once again showed to friends and enemies that the time when imperialism by its will could decide the fate of the peoples has forever gone and again proved its determination and capability of defending its interests and those of its allies from all enemies," emphasized today Admiral Branimir Ormanov, deputy-minister of national defense.

The admiral spoke at a solemn meeting to mark the 62nd anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Army and the Soviet Navy. The meeting was organized by the Ministry of National Defence, the Nation-wide Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, the Sofia Town BCP Committee, the Sofia County People's Council, the Fatherland Front Town Committee and the Komsomol Town Committee. It was attended by Mr Ivan Mikhaylov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, the Soviet ambassador to this country, Mr Nikita Tolubeyev and prominent state and party leaders.

Admiral Ormanov pointed out that of late the imperialist powers and especially the USA have been impudently speculating with the assistance the USSR gave for saving the revolution in Afghanistan. He said that mountains of lies are being piled up round these events and a malicious anti-Soviet campaign is being fanned by imperialist and Peking's propaganda.

"The foreign political activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state is directed towards securing peace, to the defense of the freedom and independence of the peoples. The CPSU and the Soviet Government are compelled to combine the struggle for peace with constant vigilance with respect to the aggressive forces of imperialism, with the strengthening of the defensive might of the Soviet country. The USSR is spending on defence as much as it is necessary for its reliable security, for the defense together with the fraternal countries of the acquisitions of socialism, lest the aggressors should be tempted to try to solve the historic argument between the two systems by force in their favor," Admiral Ormanov declared.

He pointed out that the increasing U.S. military presence in the Middle and the Near East constitutes a serious threat to peace.

"The most dangerous trend in the development of the foreign policy of the U.S. administration is the striving to concentrate the main military preparations in Europe. With the decision taken for the manufacture and deployment in Western Europe of new American missiles the USA and NATO are trying to disturb the established relative balance of power and ensure unilateral advantage and military superiority over the Warsaw Treaty for themselves," Admiral Ormanov noted.

He spoke about the increased power of the Soviet Armed Forces. The strategic missile forces are the basis of the combat might of the army at present. Admiral Ormanov pointed out that they are capable of inflicting nuclear blows of high accuracy at a practically unlimited distance and simultaneously on all important strategic targets.

"The Navy of the USSR has become a great power. Its basis consists of atomic submarines with a rich arsenal of missiles, aircraft carriers, missile carrying and antisubmarine vessels, naval missile carrying and antisubmarine aircraft. The Soviet Union has come out of its coastal waters and closed seas and has mastered the expanses of the world oceans", he declared.

Admiral Ormanov pointed out that the armies of the socialist countries march in step with the Soviet Army in the struggle for defending the cause of peace and progress. He emphasized that in the present conditions the Bulgarian Army can do its patriotic and internationalist duty only in fraternal comradeship and combat cooperation with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies of the Warsaw Treaty.

Soviet Embassy Reception

AU221922 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Feb 80 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Soviet Army, Navy and Air Force, USSR Col Valeriy Zanagov, military, navy and air force attache accredited to the Soviet Embassy in Bulgaria, gave a reception at the Soviet Embassy in Sofia tonight.

Among those present were Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Petur Mladenov, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Tanchev, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Nacho Papazov, as well as Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Military Administrative Department, and members of the State Council and of the government. Leaders of sociopolitical mass organizations, generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's army, as well as Bulgarian and foreign journalists also attended.

Col Gen Khachik Ambaryan, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to the Bulgarian People's Army, was also present. Head and members of diplomatic missions and military attaches accredited to foreign embassies in Sofia also attended. The reception was held in an exceptionally cordial, friendly atmosphere.

LEADERS ATTEND RECEPTION MARKING CSSR ANNIVERSARY

AU252116 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 25 Feb 80 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the February events in Czechoslovakia, when the attempt of the reactionary forces to do away with the people's democratic system in the country failed, Jaroslaw Hejna, CSSR ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a reception in the CSSR Embassy in Sofia.

Comrades Grisha Filipov, Peko Takov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, as well as high-ranking functionaries of the BCP Central Committee and of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs attended the reception.

MILITARY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ALGERIA

AU221854 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 22 Feb 80 AU

[Text] The Bulgarian military delegation headed by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, has returned from Algeria.

The delegation visited Algeria at the invitation of Col Qasim (Ribac), general secretary of the Ministry of National Defense of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

At Sofia airport the Bulgarian delegation was received by Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Military-Administrative Department; by Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of the general staff of the Bulgarian People's Army; by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and by deputy ministers of national defense. Also among those present was (Mohammed Bousada), ambassador of Algeria to Bulgaria.

TODOROV CONGRATULATES POLISH PREMIER BABIUCH

AU221950 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Telegram from Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Polish Premier Edward Babiuch]

[Text] Dear Comrade Babiuch,

On behalf of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and on my own behalf I convey to you the most sincere congratulations on the occasion of your election to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

I am profoundly convinced that the relations of friendsh'p and of comprehensive cooperation existing between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic will continue to develop and intensify in the future to the benefit of the Bulgarian and Polish peoples, in the interest of the unity and cohesion of the countries belonging to the socialist community, to the benefit of the cause of peace and socialism.

I wish you, with all my heart, Comrade Babiuch, new successes in your work involving great responsibility.

BRIEFS

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH POLAND--Sofia, February 7 (BTA)--The official talks between delegations of the ministries of home trade and services of Bulgaria and Poland ended with the signing of a protocol for the exchange of goods in 1980 and a protocol for scientific and technological cooperation. In the last five years the exchange of consumer goods between the two countries increased fourfold, and the documents signed today provide for exchange this year to exceed 26 million roubles. Bulgaria is to export chemicals, textiles, perfumery and cosmetics, footwear and other products of the light industry to Poland and to import domestic electrical appliances, knitwear, sports goods and other consumer goods. It is envisaged to realize scientific and technological cooperation through the exchange of information and cooperation between the computing centres and scientific institutes of the two ministries and through the exchange of experience and of highly qualified experts. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 7 Feb 80 AU]

FOL RETURNS FROM MOSCOW--Prof Aleksandur Fol, minister of national education, returned from Moscow today. He had visited Moscow and Leningrad for an exchange of experience and for studying the Soviet experience in the educational sector. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 22 Feb 80 AU]

BREZHNEV SPEECH STRESSES DETENTE, NOTES CHANGING U.S. POLICY

LD231038 Prague CTK in English 0937 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Prague--The Soviet Union will do everything to prevent the new Trumans and Dulleses from driving the world back to cold war and burying detente, RUDE PRAVO said in its editorial today.

Commenting on yesterday's speech of Soviet Communist Party General Secretary and President Leonid Brezhnev the paper said that Moscow reacts calmly and prudently to the nervous and hysterical campaigns from Washington, and stressed that for the Soviet Union's policy, detente means no temporary tactics or "propaganda." Detente is a strategy of peace; it is an effort to overcome mistrust and to settle disputes at the negotiating table.

The main result of the peace policy is that mankind succeeded in discontinuing the tragic cycle "world war--short peace break--new world war."

There is, however, another quite opposite trend in the present international relations, with interests of the military industrial complex of the United States, the Pentagon and NATO in its background--a trend of curbing the national liberation and revolutionary movements and of stopping the process of detente. This is the main feature of U.S. policy after President Carter took over.

RUDE PRAVO said that the Soviet peace policy is a consistent, frank, unchanging policy, a policy of principle.

It is a policy fully supported by the socialist countries, including the people of Czechoslovakia who identify themselves with the Soviet peace efforts, with the standpoints expressed in the speeches of Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet representatives.

The Soviet policy is a policy which in difficult times remains the hope and certainty of peace-loving people, the paper said.

FOREIGN-INCITED 'COUNTERREVOLUTION' IN KABUL UNSUCCESSFUL

LD251938 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1638 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Radio Prague's (Stefan Babiak) examines developments in Afghanistan. Counter-revolution didn't come to pass is how he sums up the disturbances in Kabul over the weekend which were incited on Friday by the British, American, Chinese and Pakistani helpmates of Afghan reaction.

The counterrevolutionary events in Kabul, he says, were opened by a politically motivated strike staged by Kabul market traders accompanied by antigovernment and anti-Soviet slogans. Then came street demonstrations which gave way to outbreaks of looting and arson and all this welled up into armed clashes between Afghan armed forces and insurgents. The government proclaimed a state of martial law.

It's not necessary to look far to find who stands behind the provocations in Kabul. Arrested provocateurs have confirmed that the action was carefully planned over a long period by the CIA.. American instructors had been engaged in instructing groups of terrorists in refugee camps near the Pakistani town of Peshawar. After being equipped with weapons, radio transmitters, money and everything necessary for their subversive activities, these agents were transported to Afghan territory where they organized attacks, diversive actions, robberies and killings.

By the end of last week an end had been put to their activities. Units of the Afghan Army and armed units of young Afghan patriots dealt them heavy blows and are now continuing to isolate provocateurs and saboteurs.

The action of the counterrevolutionary forces (?aided) by international reaction is graphic proof of the extent of imperialist interference into Afghan affairs. At the same time true light has now been shed on the fierce anti-Soviet campaign being waged by Washington against the Soviet Union's military assistance to the people of this country assistance which is to contribute to the defense of Afghanistan against imperialist intervention from outside. It's well known that the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan is in accordance with the two countries' treaty on friendship and cooperation and also the UN Charter.

As Leonid Brezhnev said in his Friday election speech, we shall be willing to withdraw our troops from Afghanistan as soon as all forms of external interference directed against the Government and people of Afghanistan are completely halted. As soon as the United States, together with Afghanistan's neighbors, are sure of this fact, then the Soviet military aid will no longer be necessary.

ECONOMIC AID TO AFGHANISTAN CONTINUES DESPITE DANGERS

Hradec Kralove POCHODEN in Czech 31 Jan 80 p 1 WA

[Miroslav Motycka article]

[Text] For a number of years, Czechoslovak enterprises have been playing a role in the industrialization of Afghanistan. Less than 30 km from Herat, the second largest city in the country, population 200,000, a cement works is being built. Along with others, a four-member group from the [East Bohemian] Pardubice PRUMSTAV [Industrial Construction Works] is at work on this turnkey project with a production capacity of 700 tons per day.

The work of our local group is directed by Jaroslav Henzl. Its members are Milan Zaruba, Petr Danicek and Karel Koudelka. Participating in the work with them are employees of the engineering works from Prerov [North Moravia] and industrial construction works from Gottwaldov [South Moravia].

All these people came here at the end of 1978. Because of the internal political events and the unsettled situation, the entire 24-member Czechoslovak group went home in April of last year, but it was back in September and working in Afghanistan again.

Their work was not easy. At the beginning of last December Milan Zaruba wrote home that they were the only foreigners left in the country. Modernization and industrialization of the country was anathema to the subversives and the hostile elements who were getting support from the outside. Our people had to be protected at the construction site by soldiers and by armored personnel carriers. They worked to the accompaniment of sniper fire. But they persevered and did not give up. "Life is returning to normal and we feel safe again at last," ends one of the most recent letters from Herat.

In March they are supposed to complete the construction. Sharing in the work with them are the simple and industrious local workers who were given jobs by the revolution. These workers are helping to defend the communal property with weapons in their hands against the subversives and the enemies of the people, and are joining the people's militia and the people's armed forces.

This Czechoslovak-Afghan joint project is about to be completed. In this far away country people talk with appreciation about the work of our technicians and assemblymen. That is why they have received an offer to help Afghanistan enlarge the cement works at Pule Khumri, a factory which was built by Czechoslovakia in 1960-64.

INDRA RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR BOTVIN

LD251610 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, received in Prague today Aleksandr Botvin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Czechoslovakia. During their meeting, the two sides stressed the contribution made by contacts and cooperation between the Federal Assembly and the USSR Supreme Soviet for the continual strengthening of all round fraternal Czechoslovak-Soviet relations and the unshakeable friendship between the nations of the two countries.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BUDAPEST SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION MEETING

LD251538 Prague CTK in English 0942 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Prague--A Czechoslovak delegation, led by Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek, left for Budapest on Monday [25 February] to attend the 16th session of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

BENO LEAVES FOR JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD240024 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left Prague today for the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Communist Party's Central Committee. He was seen off by Josef Haman and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other party officials.

STROUGAL RECEIVES NEW YAR AMBASSADOR

LD251606 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister, received in Prague today Yahya Moslih Mahdi, ambassador of the Yemeni Arab Republic [YAR], who is taking up his diplomatic post in Czechoslovakia.

BILAK RECEIVES VISITING SPANISH COMMUNISTS

LD261012 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0330 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, yesterday received Eduardo Garcia Lopez, secretary general of the Communist Party of Spain [8th and 9th Congresses], and Carlos Tuya, secretary general of the Communist Workers Party, who are currently on a visit to Czechoslovakia.

The representatives of fraternal parties exchanged opinions on the development of the situation in their parties and countries as well as on the situation in the world and in the international communist and workers movement.

DIESEL FUEL CONSUMPTION TO BE REDUCED BY ONE-THIRD

AU260840 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 22 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Peter Marianyi commentary under the rubric "On the Day's Agenda": "As Though It Were Our Own"]

[Excerpts] Recently, the conservation of fuel has been perhaps the most frequently discussed topic among this year's tasks of the economic plan. Views are cropping up to the effect that the reduction of diesel allocations by up to one-third threatens the entire agricultural production, that in a while there will be no fuel to propel the vehicles and that the machines will be standing idly in the car pools with empty tanks. The great majority of people approve of the reduction because until recently we had been culpably wasting the fuels and limitations on consumption had to come, but they do not approve the extent of the measure; one-third seems to be too much to them.

For those who have gotten accustomed to neglecting one or two liters of diesel at their place of work, the limitation is strict, indeed. However, they do not realize that they had initiated similar conservation measures long ago with respect to their own cars and reduced the consumption of, and the outlays for, gasoline, let us say by one-third. When such is possible in the private area why should it not be feasible in the cooperatives and in the state sector?

The plan envisages that in the first quarter of the year 19 percent of the annual diesel allocation should be consumed. He who will start saving now will have a greater reserve at his disposal during the summer and autumn work periods. It is natural that nobody wants to threaten production with these measures; those who proposed them surely calculated everything very well. The reduction of the set limit has only one objective--to prevent waste and superfluous driving and to force people to use technology more rationally.

FUTURE OF CAR IMPORTS FROM THE GDR 'UNKNOWN'

AU211117 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 16 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Question and Answer in the column "In Answer To Your Question"]

[Text] I have already heard several people say that the imports of the Wartburg passenger cars will be discontinued. Is that true?

[signed] P.S., Uhlirski Janovice

According to A. Stransky, an employee in the department for passenger car imports of the Motokov foreign trade enterprise, as far as this year is concerned the contracts for importing Wartburgs from the GDR have already been concluded--both for Motokov and Tuzex [stores selling merchandise for foreign currency]. Their total number will be 18,000 and they will include all models--deluxe, standard and tourist. What the imports will look like next year, however, is not yet known.

[signed] "KK"

LIVESTOCK FATTENING BY PRIVATE BREEDERS PRAISED

AU221340 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Marcela Vanorna article in the column "We Comment": "Support for Small Breeders"]

[Excerpts] Anyone reflecting these days on the uniformness of the meat supply must ask whether we value all the resources that could help to diversify and to enrich the choice offered on the market. Do we fully appreciate--I have in mind especially the moral aspect--the efforts of the small breeders of livestock?

In 1979 when the whole action concerning contractual fattening by private breeders started, 14,147 contracts for cattle fattening were concluded in the Czech Socialist Republic alone. Furthermore, small breeders committed themselves to deliver to the slaughterhouses 3,081 sheep, 151,320 rabbits--which is also a contribution to the fur industry--and they also showed interest in geese; last year small breeders fattened 12,854 of them on a contract basis. The fewest contracts so far have been concluded for the fattening of hogs, but not so much because of people's disinterest as because of the shortage of piglets.

Thus there are still reserves; however, not everyone sees them. Recently, for instance, we received a letter in the editorial office, or to be more exact, an envelope containing a mimeographed typescript. It reads: "The managerial board of the cooperative farm notifies all members of the necessity to observe the statutes and asks them to reduce the numbers of privately kept animals and poultry...the member of the cooperative may, for the needs of his family, breed one cow or two sheep, one calf up to six weeks of age--if the capacity of the cooperative's stable facilities does not permit that they be taken over--furthermore two pigs for fattening, 20 hens or 10 geese or 10 beehives. To prevent any speculation the members of the cooperative are not permitted to keep more livestock, even if they can prove that those animals are not exclusively their own property. Exceptions must be approved by the cooperative's managerial board. A failure to respect that provision of the statues will be considered a gross violation of cooperative discipline. In those cases the cooperative is entitled to take disciplinary measures...and so forth."

This smacks of narrowminded enterprise interests. Obviously, until now the cooperative has been making the fulfillment of its planned tasks easier by drawing on the help of private plot owners. It is not interested in the small breeders'--who happen to be members of the cooperative in this instance--direct supplies of animals for slaughter to the enterprises of the meat or poultry industry, and so it prefers to hamper people's activity. It is possible that the authors of the "order" were concerned about "keeping an eye" on the cooperative's fodder; however, order in the enterprise must be introduced by other means: by adherence to consumption norms, strict recordkeeping, regular control, lock on the storage facilities and so forth; of course, all that is less convenient.

Let us have a look at the matter from a different angle: A small breeder who has just sold a young bull gets Kcs10,000. It takes about 2 years to fatten such an animal, that means that by means of contractual fattening he has earned Kcs14 a day. What does this sum entail? Getting up at daybreak every day, feeding and watering the animal, cleaning the stable and in the evening the same thing once again, and, of course, this must also be done on Saturdays and on Sundays as well. Does he deserve the Kcs14 a day? He deserves the money and everyone should have respect for his work, which is a contribution to society.

In terms of tons, contractual fattening represents naturally only a fraction of the quantity supplied to the market by large-scale production. But that is no argument that it should not be further developed.

INDRA ADDRESSES PARTY FUNCTIONARIES ON AGRICULTURE, ECONOMY

LD202042 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, spoke today at an all-regional aktiv of party functionaries at Hradec Kralove on the results of the 14th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and on topical international questions.

He concentrated his attention on the implementation of the conclusions of the CPCZ Central Committee's 14th session in the conditions present in individual enterprises and plants. In doing so emphasized the need for critical but objective assessment of problems in the national economy. He also stressed the necessity to more quickly introduce the results of scientific-technological development in industry and agriculture.

JAKES ADDRESSES NATIONAL SUGAR BEET AKTIV

LD202047 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] An all-state aktiv of sugar beet growers and the working people of sugar refineries was held in Prostejov today. It dealt with the results and further development of the (Yampolsko) Prostejov movement for higher sugar production.

Josef Nagr, federal minister of agriculture and food, stated that more than five tons of sugar per hectare of sugar beet were produced by the Prostejov, Vysko[illegible] Na Morave and Liberec districts, and by 103 agricultural enterprises. In 1979 only the South Moravian region fulfilled the state procurement plan for sugar beet; at the state level the growers fulfilled the plan by only 87.4 percent. Minister Josef Nagr listed the following points as necessary for a more effective production of sugar beet and sugar: stable yields per hectare, the elimination of the causes of lagging behind in enterprises, and the curtailing of losses during the harvesting, storage, handling and processing of sugar beet.

Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the CPCZ, pointed out that sugar is an important export commodity. The Prostejov movement has fully proven itself and has contributed to a higher production of sugar in Czechoslovakia; it has thus become a new element in meeting all-society interests.

BRIEFS

SUGAR PRODUCTION--According to J. Nagr, CSSR minister of agriculture and food, in 1979 the CSSR sugar beet growers produced 4 tons of refined sugar from each hectare, which is 13.8 percent more than the average result achieved in the 1976-1978 period. The area of cultivation was about 200,000 hectares. While the Czech Socialist Republic fulfilled the sugar beet procurement plan 91.2 percent, in Slovakia it was fulfilled only 77 percent. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Feb 80 p 2 AU]

SUGAR BEET YIELDS--In 1979 the sugar beet hectare yields in the Czech Socialist Republic averaged 37.6 tons; in Slovak regions 33.8 tons. The sugar content averaged 14.6 percent. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 21 Feb 80 pp 1, 2 AU]

FISCHER SAYS NATO MUST NOT IMPLEMENT MISSILE DECISION

LD251948 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1611 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer told the People's Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee today that for the sake of peace and security, NATO must not implement its Brussels decision on missiles. He drew attention to the possible dangerous repercussions of this decision, which was designed to change the military balance and thus aimed against detente and disarmament. He affirmed the GDR's consistent pursuit of the strengthening of world peace and the continuation of detente. The struggle to implement the Warsaw Pact's proposals to secure peace, detente and disarmament must be continued vigorously and tenaciously at all levels of negotiations.

The committee chairman, SED Politburo member Hermann Axen, referred to Leonid Brezhnev's recent Moscow speech. It had pointed a constructive path toward securing peace, ending the arms race and achieving disarmament.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA

AU221945 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Leipzig (ADN)--The 17th session of the GDR-Bulgarian People's Republic Joint Economic Committee took place in Leipzig 15-20 February. The delegations were led by Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, and by Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Central to the session were measures to implement the "main orientations for economic and scientific-technical cooperation and for the further development of socialist economic integration between the GDR and the Bulgarian People's Republic for the period after 1980," which was approved by the party-state delegations of the two countries in 1977. The session also included work on the program for the further implementation and expansion of the main orientations for cooperation signed on the occasion of Erich Honecker's friendship visit to Sofia in early November 1979. The two sides agreed on the fact that the decisions are being constructively and successfully implemented by the planning organs, ministries and combines and that cooperation is developing in a positive manner.

The economic committee particularly assessed the results achieved in the field of heavy machine building and plant construction as well as in the fields of tool and agricultural machine building, electrical engineering and electronics, chemical industry and the power economy as substantial contributions to the intensification of the national economy of the two countries. It defined further steps which will permit a higher degree of exploitation of the material and power resources, a more rational production based on division of labor for example, in installations for surface mining and the power industry, machine tools, industrial robots and agricultural machinery as well as an expansion of the commodity exchange. In this context agreement was reached on better gratifying the growing national economic demands by developing new effective forms of cooperation.

The economic committee evaluated the state of work on coordination of the plans for the 1981-85 period and made stipulations for extending or preparing specialization and cooperation agreements as well as for a "long-term concept of selected key tasks related to scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the Bulgarian People's Republic for this period."

During its stay the Bulgarian delegation visited machine-building plants in the GDR.

STOPH MEETS WITH BELGIAN HEALTH MINISTER

LD26[illegible]28 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1740 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today received Belgian Health Minister Luc Dhoore. During the talk Willi Stoph said that the GDR was determined to go on working consistently for the defence of peace, effective measures of disarmament and fruitful cooperation on equal terms with all peace-loving peoples. That was the basic condition for the realization of the social policy program adopted by the Ninth SED Congress, aimed at human welfare, with its great importance in terms of health. Both men emphasized the importance of the steady progress of relations in the field of public health and social affairs for the development of cooperation between the GDR and Belgium, and emphasized their readiness to intensify them.

Minister Dhoore was impressed by the high level of medical and social care in the GDR, particularly the protection of mother and child and the care available to people in residential areas. He affirmed his sincere wish for lasting peace and detente, specifically in Europe, which he described as an elementary prerequisite for a public health policy directed toward human welfare.

The meeting, attended by GDR Health Minister Ludwig Mecklinger, took place in a friendly and openminded atmosphere.

CORRECTION TO HONECKER GREETINGS TO GIEREK

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Honecker Congratulates Gierek on Reelection," published in the 22 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, E 4:

Page E 5, substitute for the second paragraph: Permit me, esteemed Comrade Gierek, to also convey wishes to you on behalf of the SED Central Committee for health and creative energy for the successful solution of new tasks, as well as for your personal well-being.

ALLEGED U.S.-PRC SUPPORT OF AFGHAN 'TERRORISTS' DENOUNCED

AU252017 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Tibor Kis report]

[Text] Because of acts carried out by terrorist gangs that have infiltrated from abroad in the capital, a state of emergency was proclaimed in Kabul on Friday.

A communique broadcast on television announced that the government has extended the curfew by three hours, ordered a ban of gatherings and called on all persons who do not possess a permit to surrender their firearms. At the same time, the communique predicts resolute and rigorous action against the violators of the measures. During the day, army units, in conjunction with the strata of the population loyal to the ideals of the April revolution, fought an armed engagement with counterrevolutionary bandits. Analyzing the events, observers in Kabul have concluded that Afghan reaction supported by the United States and China is attempting intervention under the guise of religion.

In the middle of the week, the Muslim Brotherhood and other extremist groups urged tradesmen in leaflets and posters to close their stores in the Afghan capital. They threatened those who opposed their demand with murdering their children and setting fire to their houses. The terrorists have been plundering, damaging cars and initiating armed skirmishes in many places.

As Minister of Justice 'Abdorrashid Arian has said to NEPSZABADSAG's special correspondent: The threads of the revolt lead beyond the countries' borders. The authorities have documents in their possession that show that, in the past weeks, several diversionary groups were positioned across the border from Pakistan, a few of which have reached Kabul. The government is aware that, in accordance with plans worked out abroad, the terrorists are now concentrating their efforts primarily on disturbing the life of the capital. Soviet assistance is an important factor in consolidating security, said the minister.

SPD BUNDESTAG OFFICIAL PAWELCZYK LECTURES, ATTENDS MEETINGS

AU221055 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Feb 80 p 5 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Hungarian Foreign Affairs Institute, Alfons Pawelczyk, parliamentary deputy of the German Social Democratic Party and member of the Foreign Affairs and National Defense Committee of the Bundestag, paid a visit to Budapest 19-20 February. A. Pawelczyk gave a lecture entitled "FRG Policy on Security" and took part in a consultation at the Foreign Affairs Institute.

Janos Berecz, head of the MSZMP Central Committee's International Relations Department; Gyula Horn, deputy department chief; and Janos Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs, exchanged views with the SPD deputy. European security and cooperation and topical aspects of the policy of international detente were discussed at the talks.

OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS WITH ROMANIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

AU222033 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 22 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Pal Racz, secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, received Constantin Oancea, our country's deputy foreign minister, who had talks in Budapest with Istvan Roska, Hungarian deputy minister of foreign affairs. During the talks, the sides exchanged views on various aspects of developing relations between Romania and Hungary and on certain topical international issues of mutual interest.

REPORTAGE ON PUJA ACTIVITIES IN PHILIPPINES

For coverage of the activities of Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja during his visit to the Philippines, see the 25 February and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

JOINT FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY WITH USSR MEETS

Speeches by Apro, Berecz

LD230044 Budapest MTI in English 1802 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 22, (MTI)--The National Committee of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society held a meeting in Budapest on Friday. After the opening address of Antal Apro, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the society, Janos Berecz, head of the CC Foreign Department, briefed the participants on some timely questions of the international situation in the mirror of the Soviet Union's Leninist peace policy.

He stressed among other things: It is a decisive factor in international life that today when after a decade of detente tension is again accumulating in the world, our friend and ally the Soviet Union consistently carries on its peace policy. The speaker underlined the validity and great timeliness of the peace program proclaimed at the 24th congress and confirmed at the 25th Congress of the CPSU. Janos Berecz pointed out that the theoretical and practical efforts of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries have not changed; they are aimed at continuing the process of detente, preserving and increasing its achievements. These objectives correspond to the interests of the whole of mankind and create favourable international conditions to the revolutionary changes budding in the individual countries.

Speech by Gyori; Elections

LD230044 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] At the meeting of the National Committee of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, Kornel Hajnal, member of the national committee, gave details on the plans of the society for this year, including the celebration of the 35th anniversary of Hungary's liberation. "Imre Gyori, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, spoke in the debate on this subject."

The committee relieved Maria Nagy of her post as secretary general due to her retirement with recognition of her services, and elected her vice president of the society. The Presidium then elected Gyula Biro secretary general. He was formerly secretary of the MSZP County Somogy Committee.

CZINEGE GREETS USSR MARSHAL USTINOV ON SOVIET ANNIVERSARY

AU252025 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Message from Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, to Dmitriy Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union and minister of defense]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Minister, on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the heroic Soviet Army and Navy, I convey to you and all personnel of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union comradely greetings and sincere good wishes on behalf of the commanders and soldiers of the Hungarian People's Army and myself.

The forces struggling for social progress throughout the world are looking with confidence to the Soviet Union and its armed forces, which, notwithstanding all the machinations of imperialist and cold-war forces, are firmly defending the revolutionary achievements of peoples and espousing the cause of peace and international security. Our working people, who are celebrating the 35th anniversary of our liberation, pay the homage of sincere respect and esteem to the Soviet people and their glorious armed forces, which in a heroic struggle against Hitlerite fascism brought freedom for our people. Our armed forces--the commanders of our People's Army and our personnel as a whole--are proud of being the ally and comrades-in-arms of the Soviet Army, which constitutes the main force of the Warsaw Pact defense organization.

On the occasion of the holiday, it is our sincere wish that the Soviet Army and Navy, under CPSU leadership, may attain further outstanding successes in the defense of the Soviet Union, which is building communism, in safeguarding peace and security, in their military and political training and in intensifying their combat readiness.

DISSIDENT HEGEDUS MAKES FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE SINCE 1973

LD221613 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 17 Feb 80 p 18 LD

[Text] Budapest--For the first time since 1973, the year when he was expelled from the party, Andras Hegedus, one of the most interesting figures of Hungarian "critical Marxism" and "dissidence", has managed to hold a public debate. This debate was held for the literature faculty at Budapest Technical University. During the meeting, which was attended by a large audience (about 300 people) composed mainly of young university students and intellectuals, Hegedus discussed the topic of the development of socialist economic democracy, putting forward the theses which hitherto he has been able to present only in foreign publications. He was introduced, as the first speaker in a series of lectures organized by the faculty's communist youth club, by Professor Hermann, one of the most prestigious figures of the academic world and an official philosopher.

Formerly prime minister in 1955-56, and, as such, the third foremost figure of the state after Rakosi and Gero, Hegedus was later able, by devoting himself to sociological research, to carry out a thorough examination both of his own former role and of the political and social reality of Hungary and the other socialist countries. He thus became one of the promoters of sociological research in Hungary. [paragraph continues]

He was dismissed from his post as director of the sociological institute and later, due to his opposition to the Warsaw Pact's intervention in Czechoslovakia, also dismissed from his research post at the Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics in 1968.

In 1973, as part of a denunciation which also affected other representatives of the so-called "Budapest school," including Agnes Heller and some of Lukacs' best pupils, he was expelled from the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. Since then, while some of the Hungarian "dissidents" have been formulating more radical stances with regard to demands for the development of political democracy (such as a multiparty system, electoral reform and so forth), he has developed his own hypothesis of a gradual transformation of the existing institutions by means of a progressive introduction of democratic movements to monitor the power of the leadership machinery.

BULGARIAN ENVOY PAYS INTRODUCTORY VISIT

LD201956 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 20 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, have received an introductory visit from Bonchov Penchev Mitev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Budapest.

LAZAR, APRO RECEIVE ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR

LD230200 Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 21 (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, speaker of parliament, received for a visit of introduction Abdelaziz Kara, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Algerian democratic and people's republic to Hungary.

KADAR VISITS BABOLNA COMPLEX; SPEAKS ON FOOD, 12TH CONGRESS

Activities, Briefings

LD221146 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 21 (MTI)--State farms play an important part in Hungarian agriculture, in the national economy and the Babolna agriculture combine is considered quite rightly a leading representative of the 124 Hungarian state farms. Since 1964 Babolna has deserved the title of 'Excellent Company' every year. Last year its production value exceeded 4,000 million forints (twice the sum of five years ago) and the company profits were also in excess of 350 million. Out of its staff of 5,000 as many as 217 hold high-level qualifications and 3270 are certified as skilled in their trade.

This is the farm, the Babolna agriculture combine that Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, and Istvan Katona and Antal Kovacs, department heads at the CC, today visited, as also reported earlier today.

The guests received a hearty welcome. The hosts included Pal Mokri, first secretary of the HSWP's Pamarom County Committee, and Pal Romany, minister of agriculture and food.

The first secretary of the HSWP first heard the briefings of General Manager Robert Burgert and party committee secretary Miklos Meszaros, then went to see some units of the combine. His first stop was the pigbreeding farm. Tetra hogs are popular and demanded on the international market, the biggest buyers including the FRG, France and Spain.

Although it was horsebreeding that earned fame for Babolna, today it is known everywhere for its poultry. Babolna is listed among the first five poultry breeders of the world. Its up-to-date hatcheries produce almost 100 million chickens a year and over 280 million eggs are crated for sales home and abroad. The guests showed great interest in the poultry farm.

In order to crate a reliable feed basis for the animal breeding industry Babolna has developed an industrial corn production system. Now experts here are working on the development of a sheep raising system to comprise an initial stock of 50,000 sheep.

Early afternoon Janos Kadar met with leaders of socialist brigades. At the informal talks Janos Kadar conveyed the greetings of the HSWP Central Committee. He said that he came to Babolna to see for himself how the combine worked and spoke in a tone of high appreciation about the experience of his visit: The combine was working in a well-organized manner always keeping deadlines and meeting domestic and foreign obligations flawlessly.

The HSWP CC first secretary went on to explain: Food production is an important industry of the Hungarian national economy and under the given conditions it is also an important export factor which trait of it must be further enhanced. He highly valued the enterprising spirit and the innovations of the combine which promote development of the Hungarian agriculture, and congratulated to the achievements.

It is true that the tasks must be performed under more difficult domestic and international conditions. Apart from our own decision to cope with these tasks also the greater requirements call for more reasonable and efficient work. Still we have to be optimistic and hopeful, he said, because there are enormous reserves in men. If we succeed in coping with the difficulties and adjusting to the situation we can achieve our socialist goals.

Much was spoken at the meeting about the great forthcoming home political event: the 12th congress of the HSWP. Janos Kadar stressed that preparation for the congress had been greatly promoted by the wide, active and goodwilling debates over the congressional guiding principles. He noted in satisfaction that the 582 communists of the combine also contributed their proposal and critical comments to make economic building work better and more effective. The representatives of the socialist brigades agreed that the congressional theses clearly formulated the objectives for which it is worth working and doing one's best to realize them.

Speech at Complex

LD241038 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Text] First secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee Janos Kadar has visited the Babolna agricultural complex. Speaking there, he said that these days there are people who moan and sigh over the fate of the nation. Three socialist brigade leaders do more for the future of the nation than all the moaners. We must work harder, but not because we are pressed by the deficit in the balance of trade; we should have done so when the balance showed a profit.

The undoubtedly more difficult and complicated situation is, however, an opportunity to prove that we are capable of doing more, much more. About the tasks in agriculture, Janos Kadar said:

[Begin Kadar recording] Food production is a significant factor in the people's economy, as well as in our exports, and will remain so for a long time in the given conditions. Its significance may even be greater in the future than at present. It contributes to the supplies for the country, so it is a question of survival and in this way is a factor in the mood of the population.

We highly value the general activity of this farm from many points of view. We highly value the initiatives and activities carried out by the Babolna complex for a number of years. We also value the effective, concrete results [words indistinct] it has a socialist character because this farm does not regard manpower simply as an economic category but treats it in a socialist spirit. This farm cares for its people, for their social awareness, informs and trains them and looks after their needs. [end recording]

During the day and at the brigade leaders' conference, it was often asked whether we can be optimistic. Even looking at the question from an economic point of view, the answer is yes. As Janos Kadar said, we have clear objectives and also the strength to obtain them. As regards international politics, the main objective of the socialist countries and the progressive forces of the world is to preserve peace.

[Begin Kadar recording] Our main aim is unchanged. Now I do not mean just communists or the socialist countries but the peace-loving forces of the world without exception. The main aim is to prevent the outbreak of another world war. It is for this aim that the struggle has been waged for 35 years, since the end of World War II. It is due to this struggle that there has been no world war for 35 years. This aim is unchanged and I am deeply convinced that this is a realistic aim. The imperialists are not in a position to unleash a world war. This is one reason for our confidence.

The other reason is that the years of detente have been useful. They have given us the experience of peaceful coexistence, which is a mutually advantageous relationship. We think that the prevention of a new world war is not the only realistic aim. Another realistic aim is to save the various achievements of peaceful coexistence: Economic and cultural contacts between peoples, countries and persons, travel and tourism. [end recording]

BRIEFS

CULTURAL WORKPLAN WITH CYPRUS--A 3-year cultural workplan between Hungary and Cyprus has been signed in Nicosia by Georgios Pelagias, director general of the Foreign Ministry of Cyprus, and Hungarian Ambassador Istvan Dobos. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Feb 80 p 8 AU]

RESEARCH PROTOCOL WITH FINLAND--Budapest, February 21 (MTI)--The technical-scientific working group of the Hungarian-Finnish Economic, Industrial and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee held its 9th session in Budapest from February 18 till 21. In the spirit of the Hungarian-Finnish technical-scientific agreement signed in 1974, the participants of the talks agreed on some theoretical and practical questions of conducting joint research and exchanging study trips. A protocol was signed about the discussions. [Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD]

GIEREK, SUSLOV SPEAK TO CONGRESS DELEGATIONS

AU212005 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16-17 Feb 80 p 5 AU

[Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] PAP--IN THE AFTERNOON OF 15 FEBRUARY THE NEWLY ELECTED PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE MET WITH THE FOREIGN DELEGATIONS REPRESENTING THE FRATERNAL COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES AT THE EIGHTH PZPR CONGRESS. THE MEETING TOOK PLACE IN THE PALACE OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS IN WARSAW.

The meeting was attended by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek and by the following PZPR Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members as well as members of the Secretariat: Edward Babiuch, Zdzislaw Grudzien, Henryk Jablonski, Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Stanislaw Kania, Alojzy Karkoszka, Stanislaw Kowalczyk, Wladyslaw Kruczek, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Jan Szydlak, Andrzej Werblan, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Jozef Pinkowski, Tadeusz Pyka, Emil Wojtaszek, Zdzislaw Zandarowski, Jerzy Waszczuk, Zdzislaw Kurowski and Zbigniew Zielinski.

Comrade Edward Gierek's Speech

Speaking during the meeting, Edward Gierek once again expressed his pleasure at being able to host many delegations to the congress from the fraternal communist and workers parties and observers from the socialist parties with which the PZPR maintains close contacts.

The Eighth PZPR Congress, in which you have participated, E. Gierek said, is of great importance for our party of 3 million members and for all our people. The nationwide discussions of congress directives, which have been wound up and summed up by the eighth congress, demonstrated the high level of our people's consciousness. They were an outstanding illustration of the unity and cohesion of our party and its strong ties with the workers class, farmers and the intelligentsia--with all the people.

THE CONGRESS HAS MOST STRONGLY REAFFIRMED THE STRATEGY OF SOCIOECONOMIC PROGRESS THAT WAS ADOPTED 9 YEARS AGO AND THAT SERVES SOCIAL AIMS AND UNCEASING IMPROVEMENTS IN THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE AND THEIR FAMILIES. THE CONGRESS HAS REAFFIRMED THE POLICY OF EXTENDING SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY AND OF DEEPENING OUR PEOPLE'S UNITY. THAT IS THE STRATEGY OF COMPREHENSIVELY STRENGTHENING SOCIALIST POLAND.

During the precongress discussions, especially at the congress itself, as you yourselves have been, we have devoted much attention to international problems and to cooperation with all the forces of progress and national freedom. As you have discovered, Poland is an indestructible link in the community of socialist states. We will continue to strengthen the unity with Lenin's fatherland--the Soviet Union--and with other fraternal states. We will continue to expand the friendly cooperation with all the socialist countries. Our party feels itself to be deeply linked to the international communist and workers movement, as an integral party.

We have listened with great attention to your speeches at the plenary session of the congress. We have studied your speeches and statements at your meetings with the work forces of some of our industrial plants. We have been told that your meetings with the working people of our country turned into cordial demonstrations of friendship and solidarity.

In the present world the ideas of socialism continue to reach every corner of our globe and to serve as a road sign for more and more nations. We Poles are pleased to see that many parties of the communist and workers movement and the other forces of democracy and progress are able to strengthen their positions.

At the same time, we are disturbed by the recent events in the world. The unwinding of the armament spiral and the call for a return to the cold war are particularly dangerous. We are disturbed by anticommunist campaigns and by efforts to upset the atmosphere and cooperation among nations.

We must counter those dangerous trends by our determined resolve to continue the policy of detente, to honor the contracted treaties and obligations and to tackle and solve the problems of crucial important for the people of Europe and the world.

As I have said in my report, we agree with Comrade Leonid Brezhnev that it is possible and necessary to maintain detente as the dominant tendency in international relations. The ideas and proposals put forward by me at the congress--in particular our readiness to host in Warsaw a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe--serve in our view that important problem, which is the most important one today.

ONCE AGAIN I OFFER YOU MY MOST CORDIAL THANKS FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION AT THE EIGHTH PZPR CONGRESS AND I ASK YOU TO CONVEY THE BEST WISHES AND SENTIMENTS OF FRIENDSHIP AND PROLETARIAN SOLIDARITY TO THE PARTIES, THE WORKING CLASS AND ALL THE WORKING PEOPLE IN YOUR COUNTRIES.

OUR PARTY AND SOCIALIST POLAND ARE WITH YOU. WE WILL CONTINUE TO MAKE INDEFATIGABLE EFFORTS TO PROMOTE OUR COMMON IDEALS OF SOCIALISM, DEMOCRACY, NATIONAL FREEDOM AND PEACE, THE CONSTRUCTION OF WHICH--AS THE SUPREME ASSET AND INALIENABLE RIGHT OF NATIONS--IS OUR SUPREME AIM AND OUR HISTORICAL MISSION.

Comrade Mikhail Suslov's Speech

NEXT TO SPEAK WAS MIKHAIL SUSLOV, CPSU POLITBURO MEMBER AND CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARY, WHO ON BEHALF OF THE FOREIGN DELEGATIONS CORDIALLY GREETED THE POLISH FRIENDS ON THE OCCASION OF THE COMPLETION OF THE EIGHTH PZPR CONGRESS, AN IMPORTANT EVENT, WHICH HAS OPENED A NEW PHASE OF POLAND'S DEVELOPMENT.

THE CONGRESS HAS POSED GREAT AND IMPORTANT TASKS FOR THE POLISH COMMUNISTS AND ALL THE WORKING PEOPLE. MAY OUR COMRADES IN STRUGGLE AND ALL THE FRATERNAL POLISH PEOPLE IMPLEMENT THE CONGRESS PROGRAM AND LIFT THEIR SOCIALIST FATHERLAND TO A NEW LEVEL OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL PROGRESS.

Also, the congress resolutions in the sphere of international policy are of principled significance. The congress has reaffirmed the fact that Polish communists and all the working people in Poland want to continue along the road of strengthening the socialist community, of the struggle against the danger of war and for the policy of peace, and of solidarity with the peoples fighting for their freedom and independence against the plots of imperialism and international reactionaries.

The PZPR congress, like the congresses of the other fraternal parties, was attended by delegations broadly representing the international communist and workers movement. In that sense your congress has made it possible to demonstrate once again the solidarity that links the communists and all the revolutionary forces of the present time and their indestructible resolve to indefatigably defend the cause of peace, progress and national liberation.

DEAR FRIENDS, ALLOW ME ON BEHALF OF ALL THE FOREIGN GUESTS TO OFFER YOU CORDIAL THANKS FOR YOUR WARM RECEPTION AND YOUR SPECIAL HOSPITALITY. WE ALSO CONGRATULATE ALL OUR POLISH COMRADES WHO HAVE BEEN ELECTED TO THE LEADING PARTY BODIES.

The concluding part of the meeting was taken up by direct and cordial talks between PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek and Politburo and Secretariat members and foreign guests, who congratulated the newly elected central authorities of the PZPR and wished them a successful implementation of the eighth congress program.

GIEREK ADDRESSES OPENING SESSION OF CENTRAL CONTROL COMMISSION

LD222324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The opening session of the PZPR Central Control Commission was held in Warsaw today. The commission was established at the first plenum of the PZPR Central Committee elected by the eighth congress. The session was attended by Edward Gierek, the first secretary of the party Central Committee.

In opening the session Edward Gierek cordially congratulated all those who have been appointed members of the PZPR Central Control Commission and stressed the great importance of their work in implementing the decisions of the eighth congress. Edward Gierek then recalled that both in the precongress discussions and during the congress itself the problems connected with the attitudes of people at work as well as in their family and social life were extensively discussed. The need to intensify party educational work and to strengthen moral and ideological values of socialism in our nation as a whole was pointed out, particularly among the younger generation. This can be accomplished by developing virtues such as reliability in fulfilling one's duties, honesty, modesty, and respect for others, particularly for women and the elderly.

Stressing that the key factor in implementing the program of the country's development mapped out at the congress is efficient implementation of civic and vocational tasks, Edward Gierek said that it is precisely this that we expect from the entire society. He said that we must require this even more of party members and activists, and of state and economic cadres at all levels. This results, Edward Gierek added, from the leading role of the party in the life of the nation and from statutory rules and duties accepted by all who aspire to be communists.

Edward Gierek pointed out that the congress deliberations strongly reflected the need to implement the principles of social justice. Also very important are the endeavors for constant improvement of party educational work and the constant enrichment of its forms and broadening of its scope. The party control commissions have a great role to play in this. All those undertakings which are aimed at preventing the violation of norms of party life and moral principles and against the weakening of discipline in its broadest meaning are particularly important.

Edward Gierek expressed his conviction that discussions with party members and in particular with its leading cadres, which often help people to discover correct ways of acting, are bringing good results. The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee stressed that people's attitudes must remain in the focus of attention of the PZPR, all its organizations at all levels, and of the party aktiv as a whole. Particular tasks are assigned to the Central Control Commission, which deals with particularly difficult and complex cases. The decisions of the commission have the value of precedent and constitute examples of fair party assessments to be followed by all party bodies dealing with human problems.

Your work, Edward Gierek said, also has a broader scope since it often indicates to party members the limits of action in accordance with statutes. Punishments inflicted by you are considered by the society as proof that the party is just and consistent in combating wrongdoings in its own ranks and that it applies the same measures to everyone, regardless of their merits or position.

In his speech Edward Gierek paid much attention to problems connected with the assessments carried out by the control commissions of the sources and circumstances of adverse phenomena occuring in social and economic life, and at the same time said that the commissions will adopt a greater role in the control of the implementation of party resolutions, in pointing out shortcomings and in contributing to the improvement of party work.

Edward Gierek imformed those present that the chairman of the Central Control Commission will take part in the work of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee.

On behalf of the party leadership, the first secretary of the Central Committee expressed hope for the success of the members of the commission in the difficult and important work assigned to them by the party.

The first secretary of the party Central Committee then announced that the Politburo has accepted the request of Stefan Misiaszek, chairman of the Central Control Commission, to be relieved of his duties for health reasons. Edward Gierek cordially thanked Stefan Misiaszek for his many years as chairman of this body and highly praised his activity and contribution to the achievements of the commission and expressed his conviction that Stefan Misiaszek would continue his work in the commission in the party's interests.

Edward Gierek, in accordance with the recommendations of the Central Committee set up by the eighth congress, proposed Wladyslaw Kruczek, PZPR Politburo member, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and an experienced communist who has proved his devotion to socialist ideals and deep patriotism with his entire life, as commission chairman.

Our party knows Wladyslaw Kruczek very well, the first secretary of the party Central Committee said, as an honest and consistent man who has strong principles and is responsive to human problems. Edward Gierek stressed that the fact that the Central Committee has nominated a member of the Politburo for the post of chairman of the party Central Control Commission underlines the importance it attaches to the commission's work.

The members of the commission unanimousely elected Wladyslaw Kruczek as their chairman.

Wladyslaw Kruczek expressed thanks for the election and stated that he would fulfill the tasks assigned to him as efficiently as possible, guided in this by the concern for strengthening the role and prestige of the party.

The plenum of the party Central Control Commission then elected the deputy chairmen of the commission: Henryk Marian and Lucjan Kiewicz; as well as members of its Presidium: Stefan Bedkowski, Wlodzimierz Berutowicz, Lucjan Janocha, Edward Karolus, Henryk Koczara and Zofia Ladynska.

During the session, Henryk Marian presented preliminary draft guidelines for the commission's work in the next period. The most important tasks of the commission, resulting from the program mapped out by the eighth congress, are connected with promoting the endeavours aimed at further development and strengthening of the party, the leading role of its members in vocational work, and consolidating its offensive character and strengthening the prestige of the party in society.

ELECTORAL DECLARATION ISSUED ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN MATTERS

LD212346 Warsaw PAP in English 2128 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

["Electoral Declaration"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 February--The document says, among other things: [sentence as received]

"The Polish United Workers' Party, the United Peasant Party, the Democratic Party, trade unions, organizations of youth, women and war veterans and cooperative, agricultural, socio-vocational and cultural ones as well as Catholic and Christian associations lay before Polish citizens an electoral declaration the basis of which are resolutions of the 8th PUWP Congress. Presenting our joint stance to the Polish nation we are guided by the will to further strengthen Poland's power and position in the world, to consolidate peace and cooperation among nations.

"We base on constitutional principles of freedom of consciousness [word indistinct] religion and tolerance of world-outlooks and separation of the church and state. We remember the church's contribution to the preservation of Polish national values and cultural heritage in hard periods [of] our history. The Polish People's Republic respects and appreciates the contribution of the believers to the nation-wide work of the country's development. This is served by cooperation of Catholic Church and other religions with the socialist state in consolidation of family, in combatting negative moral phenomena, in disseminating the supremacy of public wealth and in unifying the society in the name of security and prosperity of People's Poland."

For our nation there is no other more precious value than life in peace. Such a great importance attached to the cause of peace originated from our history, and tragic experiences of World War Two in particular.

The cause of peace, consolidation of security and Poland's international position has been consistently served by the firm and tested line of Poland's foreign policy adopted at the beginning of the existence of People's Poland. The correctness of this line has been confirmed by the 35 years of the peaceful and creative development and multiplication of the nation's strength. Thanks to this policy Poland holds today a counting position in Europe and the world.

The fundamental assumption of this policy is alliance, friendship and brotherly cooperation with the Soviet Union, with Czechoslovakia and the GDR, as well as with all other member states of the socialist community in tightening all-round cooperation, in strengthening and improving the organs of our alliance and cooperation--the Warsaw Treaty organization and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance--we see an essential factor of security and favourable socio-economic development of each of our states and also a strong support for the active policy of peace, dialogue and cooperation among nations.

We know the value and importance of peace. We are aware that security and a peaceful life of the nations are not granted by history forever. The process of detente, which brought so much good to states and nations, especially Europe, in the 1970's, is not an automatic process. The present development of events, strivings against detente and the escalation of arms, expressed by NATO's recent decision to produce new types of nuclear missiles and deploy them in Western Europe confirm that the cause of peace and detente must be constantly and stubbornly fought for.

The Polish nation has a special duty and a moral right to warn others against these tensions in the international situation and the return to cold war, which are a threat to the peace and security of all nations.

Coming out in support of an immediate undertaking of concrete and effective steps to halt the arms race and open the door to disarmament, we stand strongly behind the momentous initiative to call a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe to our heroic capital--the city of peace, Warsaw, put forth by First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek.

In accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence, we express our readiness to develop a constructive dialogue and mutually advantageous cooperation with states having different systems, especially the traditional cooperation with the European states.

We are for a favourable development of friendly relations and partnership-based cooperation with the developing and non-aligned states. Faithful to the noble Polish traditions expressed in the slogan, "For your liberty and ours", we solidarize with all nations fighting for national and social liberation, against imperialism, colonialism, against all forms of violence and oppression.

Basing on our own power and the power of the Warsaw Treaty, we will continue to do everything in order to secure life and work in peace for today's and future generations of Poles, says the electoral declaration.

NATIONAL UNITY FRONT ADOPTS ELECTION DECLARATION

LD212246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] A plenary session of the All-Polish National Unity Front Committee [OKFJN] was held today in the Columns Hall of the Council of Ministers offices. The session was attended by: Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski, Edward Babiuch, Stanislaw Gucwa, Tadeusz Mlynczak; representatives of trade unions, womens, agricultural, cooperative, youth, and sociocultural organizations; Catholic and other denominational associations, and representatives of all organizations belonging to the National Unity Front [FJN]. The session was opened by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the OKFJN. On behalf of all FJN activists he conveyed to Edward Gierek most sincere congratulations on his reelection as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and to Edward Babiuch in on his appointment by the Sejm to the post of prime minister. Henryk Jablonski then read a report, in which he said, among other things:

[Begin Jablonski recording] Esteemed gathering: We are meeting here in connection with the term, now ending, of the Sejm and voivodship people's councils, and only a few days after the end of the Eighth PZPR Congress which was preceded by a general discussion of the Central Committee guidelines.

Their title: "For Socialist Poland's Future Development, for the Prosperity of Polish People", which conveys their content so well, indicates that the party, in fulfillment of its constitutionally confirmed role, has entered into a dialog with the community about the most important problems of today and of the future, about our planned, joint effort in the service of our motherland. This dialog was frank; it did not keep secret any weak aspect of the present situation, any causes of shortages and shortcomings, any objective or subjective difficulty which we shall have to overcome. It was possible to hold this kind of dialog because we know that we are on the right road, that the general balance of the results of our effort--carried out in accordance with the programs of the sixth and seventh party congresses so widely accepted by our people--was highly positive.

It is possible for us, and we should talk frankly because all that has been achieved is the result of our common effort, the effort of Poles. All our achievements of which we are so justly proud are the work of the whole nation; it is the people who run their country and it is before the people that the results of that effort are accounted for at every congress of the party--the political vanguard of the people. This is the nature of our socialist system which has the good of man as its highest aim and which bases its activity on the belief in man.

The nationwide discussion which was subjected to detailed analysis at the eighth party congress, was held in an atmosphere of mutual trust and frankness born out of democracy. The party inspired and stimulated this discussion. Great contributions to that discussion were made by members of the United Peasant and Democratic parties, nonparty activists of the PJN, the aktiv of social organizations, workers, peasants and intelligentsia.

And so, from our common will, from our shared experience, from our aspirations and endeavors, from confronting our desires with our possibilities, there grew a program which was given its concrete form by the main congress resolution. This is exactly what Polish society has been waiting for, and the party did its duty in keeping with its historic mission. Because of this the program adopted by the congress is a program of the people, for the people, for all of us, and will be implemented by all of us. This is what the Central Coordinating Commission of Political Parties had in mind when it recommended the program for acceptance as the platform of the PJN in the Sejm and voivodship peoples councils election campaign.

This view is shared fully by the OKPJN Presidium which has put forward the draft of the appropriate declaration for discussion by this plenary session. For love of the motherland and in our readiness to serve the people nothing must be allowed to divide us. Regardless of social origins, education, profession, philosophical outlook or attitude to religion, we are all children of one mother, we are one great family. It is for the good of that family, as our declaration states, that we should try to work in the greatest possible unity. This is our duty and honor, the debt of heart toward those who came before us, those who in the face of all kinds of adversities of fate preserved our national identity; it is a matter of responsibility toward our future generations.

It is our cause as PJN activists to deepen the general awareness of the fact that the citizen's prosperity and that of the state are closely connected; and this will make it easier for all of us to understand the aims for which we are striving, conditions in which we shall implement the program prepared by the party and the importance of individual tasks which must be carried out if the program is to meet our expectations.

It is for this reason that, with our program, we must reach every citizen, to explain to every voter the extent to which the pace of the march towards the aims he has accepted, depends on him. Only then will the old patriotic slogan: "Motherland in every Polish heart," assume real, practical meaning, and the effort of millions will bring closer the day when by saying "Poland" we shall know that it means a strong and secure country, a country of constant progress and constantly developing culture, a motherland of happy families and honest, noble people. [applause] [end recording]

A discussion followed Henryk Jablonski's report. First to speak was Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the [words indistinct]. The program adopted at the Eighth PZPR Congress, Gucwa said, was fully accepted by the ZSL. The ZSL, the PZPR's active ally feels coresponsible for the country's development and concentrates special interest on farm policy and the food sector. In farming the most important task is to improve the effectiveness of the use being made of existing production reserves. In the farming policy pursued by the PZPR and ZSL concern for creating a lasting and good future for all forms of farming is a fundamental matter.

The fruitful development of interparty cooperation and collaboration by the PZPR--the leading force of our society with the allied political parties and social organizations united in FJN--is a steadfast foundation of our system. This cooperation represents an emphatic confirmation of the correctness and constant currency of the worker-peasant alliance and its importance for the country's socioeconomic development and securing the prosperity of the whole nation.

In conclusion, Stanislaw Gucwa said that the ZSL was fully in favor of the proposed election platform and would consistently strive to insure that it is correctly carried out.

Speaking next, Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, chairman of the SD Central Committee, recalled that during its recent session the SD Central Committee, on behalf of more than 100,000 members, voted to adopt the Eighth PZPR Congress program as an election platform for OKFJN in the forthcoming Sejm and voivodship peoples council elections. In putting this program into practice the SD will concentrate on the issues of systematic improvement in the effectiveness of management in services, small-scale manufacturing and crafts. It will continue the joint policy, defined jointly by SD and PZPR, in these fields and strive to increase its social effectiveness.

Next to speak was Wladyslaw Kruczek, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions [CRZZ], who said that the Polish trade union movement, an organization of 13 million workers, was in favor of the party program adopted at the Eighth PZPR Congress.

We have accepted this program as our own, and we regard its implementation to be the patriotic duty of every trade unionist. The program has opened up more opportunities for effort to improve the living standards of working people and the development of every individual. It will create conditions needed for general activization of trade unions in the solution of vital problems affecting workers and their families, in the development of socialist construction. Working people expect us, and the state administrative bodies, to act in such a way as to insure that in the allocation of housing, social benefits, in the work of commerce and services, in the way administration deals with human problems, principles of social justice are observed. The FJN represents a broad platform for civic and patriotic solidarity in the affairs of all Poles; its strength stems from our party's guiding ideas which unify the most progressive and energetic forces of our people.

On the other hand the strength of our party is based on the broad support which the FJN gives to its program, around which the FJN unifies the whole nation, said Wladyslaw Kruczek.

After the discussion in which more than a dozen speakers took part, the OKFJN Plenum adopted the front's election declaration.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO MEETS 25 FEBRUARY

LD252330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A meeting of the party Central Committee Politburo was held today. The Politburo discussed key socioeconomic and political problems and defined the tasks of the party organizations and state authorities stemming from resolutions of the eighth party congress. It was stressed that the most urgent task is implementation of conclusions and demands put forward at the congress and during precongress discussion.

The Politburo also discussed political and organizational tasks of branches and party members in preparation for elections and examined options and proposals put forward by Central Committee members concerning candidacies of party members standing for deputies on the National Unity Front Committee rolls. The Politburo heard a report on a proposed list of candidates to an eighth term of the Sejm.

On the authorization of the Central Committee, the Politburo have approved the candidacies of party members to stand for elections to the Sejm. They will be put forward for the proper voivodship committees of the National Unity Front.

PARIS PAPER REPORTS ON PEASANT OPPOSITION GROUP

LD221147 Paris LE MATIN in French 15 Feb 80 p 12 LD

[Bernard Poulet dispatch]

[Text] Warsaw--Zbosza Duza, a small village of some 50 people about 60 km south of Warsaw, has become the symbol of peasant challenge in Poland. There, 2 years ago, the first peasants' self-defense committee was created.

Nothing distinguishes the place from dozens of other hamlets which dot this countryside of orchards and greenhouses known popularly as "the garden of Warsaw." This region is not the most desolate in the country and the peasant smallholdings--private like the vast majority of the country's farms--guarantee the farmers a decent income. One thing alone, on the approach to Zbosza Duza, stands out from this virtually flat landscape--the huge church standing like a fortress at the entrance to the village.

From among the farmhouses, still occasionally of wood and thatch, the house of religion, a modern stronghold of faith, raises its tall walls pierced by a few latticed windows. The entrance is protected by heavy metaled doors.

It took years for Father Sadlowski, the dynamic priest who had been in this parish 11 years, to get permission 4 years ago to build his church. It is not so long ago that his congregation bought a cattle-shed which served in the evenings as a secret chapel. By day the peasants hid the religious objects and convinced the authorities that the building only housed their herd.

Now the peasants have their church. Nevertheless, there is still no peace. A fortnight ago the police burst into the building and arrested the priest who was meeting with Leopold Gierek--not the communist party leader but a Worker Defense Committee (KOR) dissident who had come from the neighboring city of Radom where violent workers demonstrations occurred in 1976, forcing the government to cancel price increases yet again.

The police imprisoned the priest for 24 hours before sending him to be lectured by the Warsaw Primate. They searched the church and seized about 50 reams of paper and a copying machine. The church basement acts as meeting place for the Peasant Defense Committee. This committee was formed in 1978 to organize resistance to a new pension law which stipulated in particular that to get their pensions the peasants not only had to contribute quite heavily but, quite often, had to give up their farms to the state as well. Fiercely attached to their little patch of private land, the peasants revolted. Since then the Zbosza Duza committee has been in operation. It has brought together some 100 farmers from neighboring villages and has set the fashion in other parts of the country. Jerzy Gurski, a solid, redfaced peasant with pale blue eyes, has been committee chairman since its foundation. He is also the village mayor.

The committee meets at least once a month and publishes a bulletin distributed in 2000 copies. It organizes a "university of peasant thought" to which teachers from the city come regularly to hold classes. Their bulletin often reproduces articles from other dissident press organs. The latest edition published without comment the rich menu served to PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek during his latest visit to Gdansk, a minor act of provocation in a country where the key word is "shortage." "Everyone knows that the situation is going from bad to worse," Jerzy Gurski asserts, "and one of our main claims remains the improvement of food supply. Thus we want the state to stop harassing the smallholdings with increased credit rates while equipping state farms which, as we all know, are unprofitable." The state farmers are known by their initials: SKR. The peasants translated this as "the sad end of Polish agriculture."

Herzu regards himself as an "oppositionist." For him, the party congress "is a bluff," but he does not preach revolution for all that. He simply says "something must change; the situation must improve."

Behind us, his wife is cutting off long strips of pastry, reserves to see the winter through. Outside, a horse draws coffin-shaped carts of peat for heating the farms. Certainly, this is not poverty, but it is sufficiently discomforting to give the peasants the courage to challenge the authorities.

Zbosza Duza has already organized a collection to buy a new copying machine and the church-fortress has recently acquired an alarm system to warn of nocturnal police interruptions.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN

Ceausescu Dinner Toast

AU251611 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Feb 80 p 1, 3 AU

[Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the official dinner for King Husayn of Jordan in Bucharest on 20 February]

[Text] Your Majesty, gentlemen, friends and comrades:

I want to express our pleasure at Your Majesty's new visit to Romania, and on this occasion, to convey to you cordial greetings and best wishes on behalf of the State Council and of the Romanian people, as well as on my own behalf.

Your visit reflects the positive evolution of Romanian-Jordanian relations, based on full equality, mutual esteem and respect, and on the desire of both countries and peoples to further expand their cooperation and collaboration. I am pleased to note that after our meetings in 1974 and 1975 in Bucharest and Amman our commercial exchanges have doubled and our economic cooperation has developed; various cooperation ventures are now underway in several areas of common interest.

There undoubtedly exist many more possibilities for further intensifying our cooperation, especially in the areas of petroleum, construction and construction materials, as well as trade, and I want to express my conviction that this visit and the talks we are having will provide a new and forceful impetus along that line.

The Romanian people are profoundly interested in a policy of cooperation, security and peace, a policy permitting them to implement their socioeconomic development programs and to promote their well-being and happiness in a climate of peace and quiet.

As is known, international relations are seriously deteriorating in the world; tension is mounting as a result of accumulated problems and the policy of spheres of influence, domination and disregard for the interests of other peoples.

In view of the above conditions, Romania believes that the peoples, heads of state, politicians and progressive forces throughout the world should resolutely and responsibly endeavor to halt the exacerbation of international tension and to resume and continue the policy of detente, independence and peace. Now more than ever it is necessary to insure the implementation of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and each people's right to be masters of their fate and to decide on their destinies independently, without any foreign interference.

We place special emphasis on security and cooperation in Europe, in the spirit of the Helsinki documents. Given the current circumstances created by international tension, we believe that efforts must be intensified to thoroughly prepare the Madrid meeting this fall, so as to give fresh impetus to the policy of detente and cooperation and to achieve concrete measures of military disengagement and disarmament, without which there can be no question of security, detente and peace.

Romania believes that in the current international conditions every possible effort must be made to settle even the most complex interstate conflicts solely through negotiations and to completely abolish the policy of use or threat of force.

Thus, we believe that efforts must be made for an overall peace in the Middle East, a peace conducive to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, and particularly to a solution to the Palestinian problem based on that people's right to self-determination--including the establishment of an independent Palestinian state--a peace insuring the independence and territorial integrity of all the states in the area.

Now more than ever resolute steps are required to halt the arms race; to achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament; to reduce military expenditures, troops and arms and to dismantle foreign bases on the territory of other states and military blocs. It is in the vital interests of all the peoples--regardless of their geographical location--to make every effort so that the wonderful achievements of contemporary science and technology can serve not the purpose of destruction, but solely that of well-being and freedom for the peoples, and of general peace and progress.

More resolute steps must be taken to eliminate underdevelopment and to establish a new world economic order based on full equality and equity and capable of insuring a more rapid development for the backward countries, as well as international economic stability and development.

Life conclusively demonstrates that complex contemporary problems cannot be resolved without the active and equal participation of all states, and primarily, through a more active policy on the part of the small and medium-sized, developing and nonalined countries, and through increasing the role of the United Nations and of other international organizations.

I want to stress with great satisfaction on this occasion, too, that Romania and Jordan are actively cooperating in the international arena in support of the policy of detente and peace, to promote the peoples' progressive ideals; I want to stress my conviction that this cooperation will become increasingly more fruitful in the future.

Your visit will undoubtedly mark a new and important moment in the development of the multifaceted Romanian-Jordanian cooperation, in the interests of both peoples, of detente, cooperation and peace throughout the world.

With this conviction I will raise a toast to:

--Romanian-Jordanian friendship and cooperation;

--The progress and prosperity of the friendly Jordanian people;

--The health of Your Majesty;

--The health of all the Jordanian guests;

--Peace and cooperation throughout the world;

--The health of all of you! [applause]

Communique on Visit

COMMUNIQUE ON KING HUSAYN VISIT ISSUED 23 FEB

AU251256 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Feb 80 p 4 AU

[Communique on visit by Jordan's King Husayn, issued in Bucharest on 23 February]

[Text] At the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, King Husayn ibn Talal, of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan paid an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania 20-23 February 1980.

King Husayn ibn Talal and the other officials accompanying him visited economic and sociocultural units in Bucharest and Brasov County. On this occasion he acquainted himself with Romania's historical past and with successes attained by the Romanian people in building a comprehensively developed society. King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan highly assessed the outstanding results attained by the Romanian people under the dynamic and clearsighted leadership of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, along the road of their country's independent socioeconomic development and for raising it to higher levels of civilization and culture.

During the visit, Husayn ibn Talal, sovereign of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, was received by the Romanian officials and people cordially and warmly, as an expression of the relations of close friendship existing between the two countries and peoples.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and His Majesty Husayn ibn Talal, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, had officials talks attended by:

For Romania: Comrades Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Ion Stanescu, minister of state at the Ministry of Industrial Construction; Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; and Vasile Gindila, Romania's ambassador to Amman.

For Jordan: His Highness 'Abd al-Hamid ash-Sharif Sharaf, prime minister; Ahmad al-Lawzi, head of the Royal Hashemite Court; His Highness Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd; Marwan Dudin, Jordan's ambassador to Bucharest; and Lt Gen Mohammad Idris, chief adjutant and military secretary.

During the talks, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of friendship and full mutual understanding, the sides briefed each other on current activities and concerns of the two countries and peoples, paid particular attention to developing and expanding friendly relations between Romania and Jordan in all fields of mutual interest and exchanged detailed views on key aspects of the international situation.

At the conclusion of the talks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, signed the Romanian-Jordanian joint declaration.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal highly valued their talks and stressed with satisfaction their fruitful results, which make a new and important contribution to developing and deepening relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, to the benefit of the Romanian and Jordanian peoples and in the interest of the cause of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, security, understanding and detente throughout the world.

King Husayn ibn Talal expressed heartfelt gratitude to President Nicolae Ceausescu for the feelings of warm friendship and for the hospitality extended to him during his visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan cordially invited Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to pay an official visit to Jordan. The invitation was accepted with pleasure; the date of the visit will be established later.

Bucharest, 23 February 1980.

Joint Declaration

AU251207 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Feb 80 pp 1, 3 AU

[Romanian-Jordanian Joint declaration on visit by Jordan's King Husayn, issued in Bucharest on 23 February]

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan had a fruitful and comprehensive exchange of views during the 20-23 February 1980 official visit by the Jordanian head of state to the Socialist Republic of Romania. The exchange of views, which took place in a cordial atmosphere of friendship and mutual respect, dealt with the present stage and future prospects of relations of all-around cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and with certain topical issues of the international situation.

I

Pointing out the similarity of their positions on the issues discussed, the two heads of state reiterated the importance and topicality of principles and goals included in the joint solemn declaration signed on 16 April 1975 in Amman for continuously developing and expanding relations of friendship cooperation between Romania and Jordan at the bilateral and international levels.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Husayn ibn Talal expressed full satisfaction at the continuous expansion of relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two countries on the political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural planes and in international life. In this respect both sides emphasize the particular importance of the meetings and talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Husayn ibn Talal which each time give new impetus to the successful development of relations between the two countries, in accordance with the key interests of the friendly Romanian and Jordanian peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, understanding and security in the Middle East, Europe and throughout the world.

The two heads of state conclude that the experience of the development of Romanian-Jordanian relations fully substantiates the correctness of their countries' conviction that relations between all states in the world, regardless of their social and political system, must always be based on principles of full equality of rights, strict observance of national independence and sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in domestic affairs of other countries and each people's right to participate in resolving international problems of common interest.

Examining questions concerning bilateral economic relations, the two heads of state noted that trade exchanges, which are proceeding on the basis of the long-term agreement and of protocols of the joint governmental commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation, have recorded noteworthy progress in recent years, in accordance with high-level agreements. They also stressed the need for a more dynamic increase in trade exchanges between the two countries, mentioning in this respect opportunities for increasing Romanian exports of road and rail transportation equipment, light industry products and other goods as well as opportunities for increasing Jordanian exports of phosphates, leathers, skins and other products. They agreed to instruct their relevant institutions to act to expand and diversify the Romanian-Jordanian trade links, in accordance with the real potential of the two economies. They stressed the common determination to assist interested firms and organizations in Romania and Jordan in identifying new ways and means for utilizing these opportunities and attaining a greater increase in the trade exchanges between the two countries, on the basis of mutual advantage.

Referring to important progress attained thus far in economic cooperation, the two heads of state expressed full satisfaction at the current pace of work at the Zarka machinery, an important project for the Jordanian economy, which will be commissioned in the coming months as a result of common efforts by Romanian and Jordanian workers, technicians and engineers. This project makes a valuable contribution to cementing the close relations between the two friendly countries and peoples. The sides also emphasized the favorable prospects for the Romanian-Jordanian economic cooperation, particularly in such fields as oil drilling, processing, storage and transportation, drilling for water sources, cement factories, the chemical industry and so forth. In this respect, the sides agreed to recommend that specialized enterprises in the two countries speedily find concrete ways and means for cooperation, including the creation of joint companies and other modern forms of production sharing.

Stressing the importance for better understanding and closeness between peoples and expressing satisfaction at the existing fruitful cooperation in culture and education, the two sides expressed the desire to continue to expand and diversify close ties in these fields.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Husayn ibn Talal reiterated on this occasion, too, the determination of their countries to continue to make all efforts to promote bilateral cooperation, with the conviction that the development of Romanian-Jordanian relations is in accordance with basic interests of the Romanian and Jordanian peoples and makes an important contribution to asserting democratic principles in international relations, continuing the process of detente, building security and equal cooperation in Europe, attaining justice and a just peace in the Middle East and assisting the overall struggle for peace and progress throughout the world.

II

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan exchanged detailed views on topical international issues and processes occurring in the contemporary world.

They noted that the evolution of international relations has confirmed the correctness of assessments included in joint Romanian-Jordanian documents.

The two heads of state again emphasized the importance of profound changes occurring in the contemporary world and pointed out that such changes are based on the ever stronger assertion of the desire of all countries and peoples for freedom and independence and on their struggle for progress and well-being and for establishing democratic international relations. The peoples are determined to put an end to the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy and to all forms of foreign domination; they are determined to become masters of their national riches, to independently choose their own socioeconomic development path and to live in peace, security and cooperation, on the basis of equality of rights.

The two heads of state also expressed concern over the latest sharp worsening of the international situation due to the accumulation of a number of unresolved and particularly complicated problems, over the intensification of trends to redivide the world into spheres of influence, over the sharpening of economic and political contradictions between states and groups of states and over the revival of the old imperialist policy of force, diktat, interference in domestic affairs of other peoples and disregard for their basic rights to live in freedom and be masters of their destiny.

The two heads of state stressed the need to act in a spirit of high responsibility to put an end to international tension and strains, in accordance with interests of all peoples and with the cause of international detente, peace and security. They emphasized that the process of detente must not be limited to certain parts of the world but that it is a requirement of all mankind and, hence, it should have a universal character.

They stressed the fact that detente in the world must be based on full equality of rights, unflinching observance of each people's national independence and sovereignty and sacred right to freely decide its own fate and social development path and on eliminating the policy of force, interference and meddling in the affairs of other peoples from interstate relations. They also stressed the fact that detente can only be achieved by means of the active and equal participation of all states, regardless of size and social system, and that these states must assume greater responsibility in international life and in the struggle for improving the political climate and for insuring the profound change and consistent democratization of international relations. A key element and prerequisite for the revival of detente is the settlement of contentious problems between states through peaceful negotiations and agreements alone.

III

The two heads of state paid particular attention to the tense situation in the Middle East following the continuous occupation by Israel of certain Arab territories since 1967 and Israel's refusal to abide by resolutions adopted by the UN Security Council and General Assembly in this respect.

Examining the current evolution of the situation in that area, the two heads of state stressed their conviction that this situation cannot be resolved without primarily taking into account the Palestinian problem, which is the central issue of the conflict.

They stressed that a global, just and lasting peace in the Middle East must be based on complete and immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem, and on recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people and of their right to self-determination, including the right to establish their own independent state, by taking into account pertinent resolutions adopted by the UN Security Council and General Assembly.

Both sides expressed profound concern over Israel's illegal practices in the occupied Arab territories, particularly the policy of creating Israeli settlements in these territories, the violation of Arab historical and cultural heritage and the oppression of and discriminatory policy toward Arab inhabitants, acts which force them to leave the country, thus aiming at changing the demographic character of the occupied territories.

The two heads of states pointed out the need to intensify efforts to attain an overall, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East situation with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, and with the participation of the United Nations and on the basis of its resolutions. They also emphasized the importance of consolidating the action solidarity and unity of all Arab states, in their common efforts to attain a comprehensive, just and lasting solution in that area.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Husayn ibn Talal decided to maintain permanent contact and to resort to bilateral consultations whenever necessary.

IV

The two heads of state exchanged views on the situation in Europe and stressed the need for resolute actions to thoroughly prepare the 1980 Madrid conference in order to uniformly implement the Helsinki documents, insure cooperation between all European states, and to proceed to concrete and effective military disengagement and disarmament measures and continue the process of detente.

They expressed the conviction that the attainment of progress in the field of cooperation and security in Europe will have a positive influence on the political climate throughout the world, with favorable consequences for universal peace and detente. They highlighted the fact that the only way to build security in Europe is to halt the accumulation of arms and to proceed to negotiations on disarmament based on the attaining of a military balance of the continent, which should not lead to an increase in armaments, but to their continuous reduction, to the reduction of military forces and expenditures and to overall disarmament.

Romania and Jordan believe that security in the Mediterranean is inseparable from security in Europe and assess that the Madrid meeting should adopt appropriate measures capable of stimulating overall cooperation and leading to strengthening security in the Mediterranean basin, particularly in the Middle East.

V

One of the gravest problems for peace and security in the world is the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order.

The two heads of state note that no significant progress was attained at the Fifth UN Conference for Trade and Development in Manila and at the UN meeting on industrial development held in New Delhi.

On the contrary, economic inequalities have increased and the economic and financial difficulties of developing countries have worsened and are continuing to worsen as a result of the economic crisis and the raw materials and energy crisis, with negative repercussions on overall international life.

Romania and Jordan believe that the intensification of efforts to eliminate underdevelopment, to overcome existing difficulties in the world economy and international economic relations and to establish a new international economic order is a duty of and of vital interest for all states, regardless of their social and political system or socioeconomic development level; they believe that the equitable resolution of these problems is only possible with the active and equal participation of all countries. Assessing that the United Nations is the most adequate forum for negotiations and for finding appropriate solutions, the two sides attach great importance to thoroughly preparing for the 1980 special session of the General Assembly devoted to the new international economic order, which must adopt a program of measures designed to lead to eliminating underdevelopment and insuring the faster progress of developing countries in the interest of peace and cooperation among all nations.

Romania and Jordan attach great importance to strengthening the action solidarity and unity of all developing countries and nonalined states in the efforts to establish a new ecohomic order and to properly prepare the special UN session and are determined to act, together with the other members of the Group of 77 and with all states, to resolve the international economic problems.

VI

President Nicolae Ceausescu and His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal agreed that a lasting peace in the world can only be secured if concrete measures of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and of halting the arms race are taken. They stressed the importance of decisions adopted by the special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament, when the world organization pledged to politically resolve questions concerning disarmament on democratic bases and reiterated the need for the United Nations to play a key role in disarmament negotiations and in insuring the participation of all states in building international security. They resolutely spoke out for halting the production and improvement of nuclear weapons, for destroying existing stockpiles, stopping the manufacture of other mass-destruction weapons, insuring the withdrawal of foreign troops from territories of other states and reducing the activity of blocs with a view to their concomitent abolishment. Recalling the huge burden represented by the arms race for all peoples, they expressed the conviction that the cessation of this race would not only be of major significance for world peace but, through the means thus saved, it could contribute to the socio-economic development of all states, to assisting the developing countries and to eliminating underdevelopment.

VII

Assessing the United Nations is the most adequate forum for profoundly examining and thoroughly resolving all problems facing mankind with the participation of all states, the sides advocate the continuous strengthening of the role of this world organization, the democratization of the United Nations and its bodies, the improvement of their activity and the adaptation of this organization to the realities and requirements of contemporary international life. The sides attach greatest importance to active and fully equal participation in international life of small- and medium-sized countries and of nonalined and developing countries, which represent the great majority of the world's population and are vitally interested in establishing a policy of equality and independence for each nation, a policy of peace and cooperation in the world.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and His Majesty Husayn ibn Talal, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, expressed full satisfaction with results of this visit and with the talks held on this occasion. They expressed the conviction that this meeting makes an important contribution and gives new impetus to developing their friendly relations and bilateral and international cooperation, which is in accordance with the interests of the peoples of Romania and Jordan and with the interests of peace, security and cooperation in Europe, the Middle East and throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

Husayn ibn Talal, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

SCINTEIA PRAISES RESULTS OF KING HUSAYN VISIT

AU241915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 24 Feb 80 AU

["On the Fruitful Road of Deepening Romanian-Jordanian Friendship and Collaboration"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/2/1980--In a commentary under the above heading, the leading Romanian newspaper SCINTEIA of February 24 considers that the recent visit King Husayn ibn Talal paid to Romania has given fresh dimensions and opened broad prospects to the Romanian-Jordanian relations of friendship and collaboration.

The Romanian-Jordanian top-level talks, the newspaper writes, have confirmed once again the good relations established between Romania and the Arab states, Jordan in this case, their fruitful evolution, the mutual will to steadily develop them.

SCINTEIA views in the ascending course of the Romanian-Jordanian relations a telling proof of the fact that, whatever their social system, any states can develop better relations when the basic norms of international law are strictly observed.

Assessing the Romanian-Jordanian joint declaration as a highly significant document, SCINTEIA notes the fact that Romania and Jordan underlined the necessity of doing everything possible for preventing the aggravation of interstate relations, for furthering the process of detente and consolidating peace, that Romania's consistent stand was reiterated according to which now it is more necessary than ever before to take responsible actions in view of solving the differences and of liquidating the hotbeds of conflict only by peaceful means, only through negotiations.

The Bucharest newspaper points to the assessment made in the joint declaration that everything possible should be done to put an end to international tension, that detente cannot be limited only to certain zones or regions since it has a universal character and is a necessity for mankind's peace. Underlining this essential demand of international security, SCINTEIA writes, the document has the special merit of specifying the main directions of action required; thus, it points out that world detente must be grounded on fully equal rights, on the unflinching observance of each people's independence and sovereignty, on its sacred right to freely decide its fate, its social development path, on the elimination from interstate relations of the policy of strength and intervention in other peoples' affairs. The document acquires thereby a special political significance not only on a bilateral but also on an international plane.

Referring to the special attention paid during the talks to the Middle East situation, the newspaper writes: Romania's consistent stand is well known; she has steadfastly declared and actively militated for a comprehensive peaceful solution to the conflict in the area, starting from the consideration that the perpetuation of this conflict cannot but jeopardize the respective people's interests and deteriorate the world political situation, and that, on the contrary, a peaceful solution would provide premises for the concentration of their efforts towards economic and social development, would contribute to the understanding and collaboration among all the states in the area, to the consolidation of world peace alike. Given the present international tension, the political settlement of the conflict in that region would exert a highly positive influence on an international plane, helping detente, the maintenance of peace and security all over the world.

Among the important moments of the Romanian-Jordanian summit dialogue is also--in the opinion of SCINTEIA--that when emphasis was placed on the necessity of undertaking consistent action for building European security, and in this respect, on the significance of a thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting. The imperative need to halt the arms race and to pass effective measures on disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in particular, to eradicate underdevelopment and to build a new world economic order, the need for all states, especially for the small- and medium-sized countries, to participate in solving the major issues of present-day world were also stressed during the summit dialogue.

SCINTEIA writes in conclusion: Hailing the positive results of the fresh talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Husayn, expressing its full approval of this fruitful balance sheet, the Romanian people are convinced that, by translating into fact the agreements reached, the manysided cooperative and friendly Romanian-Jordanian relations will witness a steady development, to mutual interest, for the benefit of world peace and progress.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES GIEREK ON REELECTION

AU251650 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Feb 80 p 5 AU

[Message from RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek on the occasion of his reelection]

[Text] To Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee: Esteemed Comrade Gierek, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee and on my own behalf, I want to convey to you cordial congratulations on the occasion of your reelection as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

We want to express our firm conviction that the relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between our parties and countries, to the development of which you have made a considerable contribution, will further expand and deepen, for the benefit of the Romanian and Polish peoples, in the interests of strengthening the solidarity of the international communist and workers movement, and of the cause of peace and socialism throughout the world.

I take this pleasant opportunity to convey to you, Comrade Gierek, wishes for health and happiness, and for full success in your activities devoted to the fulfillment of the great tasks established by the Eighth PZPR Congress, and to the continuous development of friendly, socialist Poland.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General

VERDET CONGRATULATES BABIUCH ON ELECTION

AU251642 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Feb 80 p 5 AU

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a telegram to Comrade Edward Babiuch, in which, on behalf of the government and himself, he conveyed warmest congratulations and wishes for success on the occasion of his election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland.

The telegram expresses the conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and governments will continue to develop in many areas, in the interests of the Romanian and Polish peoples, and of the general cause of peace and socialism.

SOVIET ARMY, NAVY DAY MARKED BY EXHIBITIONS, FESTIVITIES

Bucharest Photo Exhibition

AU211335 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Feb 80 p 5 AU

[Text] On the 62d anniversary of Soviet Army and Navy Day, a photographic exhibition opened at the central military museum. The exhibition presents aspects of the life and activity of Soviet militarymen. Maj Gen Constantin Antip and Maj Gen A.M. Kuchumov, USSR military, air and naval attache to Bucharest, delivered speeches on the occasion. The opening was attended by generals and high-ranking officers of Bucharest garrison and by members of the USSR Embassy staff.

Bucharest Festive Meeting

AU251632 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Feb 80 p 5 AU

[Text] A festive meeting devoted to the 62d anniversary of Soviet Army and Navy Day took place on Thursday, at the central house of the army in Bucharest. The meeting was attended by generals, officers, military specialists and noncommissioned officers of Bucharest garrison. V.I. Drozdenko, USSR ambassador to our country, and members of the embassy staff were also present.

The meeting was opened by Col Gen Vasile Ionel, deputy minister of national defense, who made a speech. Maj Gen A.M. Kuchumov, USSR military, air and naval attache to Bucharest, spoke about the significance of the event.

At the conclusion of the festive meeting, participants saw a movie picture devoted to the life and activity of Soviet servicemen.

Defense Minister Congratulations

AU251633 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Feb 80 p 5 AU

[Text] Col Gen Ion Coman, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a congratulatory telegram to D.F. Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union, minister of defense of the USSR, on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy Day.

Soviet Embassy Reception

AU251634 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Feb 80 p 5 AU

[Text] USSR Ambassador in Bucharest V.I. Druzdenko on 22 February gave a reception on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of Soviet Army and Navy Day.

The reception was attended by Lt Gen Ion Hortopan, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff; Lt Gen Gheroghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the Army Higher Political Council; Deputy Foreign Minister Gheorghe Dolgu; generals, high-ranking officers, and other officials.

Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to our country; military, air and naval attaches, and other members of the diplomatic corps.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

AU251635 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Feb 80 p 5 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the 62d anniversary of Soviet Army and Navy Day wreaths were laid on 22 February at the monument of Soviet heroes in Bucharest on behalf of the Ministry of National Defense and of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council. A wreath was laid also on behalf of the USSR Embassy in Bucharest.

The ceremonies were attended by Col Gen Marin Nicolescu, deputy minister of national defense; Dumitru Necsoiu, deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council; generals, high-ranking officers and representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Also present were USSR Ambassador to Bucharest V.I. Drozdenko; A.M. Kuchumov, USSR military, air and naval attache in our country, and other members of the embassy staff. Also present were military attaches accredited to Bucharest.

On the same day, wreaths and flowers were laid at the monuments and cemeteries of Soviet soldiers in Jilava, Herastrau and other parts of the country.

SOVIET EMBASSY MARKS CPSU CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY

AU251630 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Feb 80 p 5 AU

[Text] A press conference was organized on Thursday afternoon at the USSR Embassy in Bucharest on the 4th anniversary of the 25th CPSU Congress. Representatives of the central press, AGERPRES, radio and television and other publications as well as foreign press correspondents accredited in Bucharest were present.

Pointing out the importance of the 25th CPSU Congress, Ambassador V.I. Drozdenko stressed that the balance sheet of the first 4 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan convincingly prove that the party's socioeconomic policy drafted by the congress is being consistently implemented. In this respect, the speaker said that the successes attained by the Soviet working people have led to the continuous and harmonious development of the entire economy, science, art and culture and to raising the material and intellectual living standard of all Soviet peoples.

He also described the activity carried out by the CPSU and the USSR at the international level.

Pointing out the continuous and comprehensive development of relations between the RCP and CPSU, between Romania and the USSR and between the Romanian and Soviet peoples, V.I. Drozdenko stressed the particular importance of traditional meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for deepening and diversifying those ties and the relations of comprehensive Romanian-Soviet cooperation and collaboration to the benefit of both countries and peoples and in the interest of socialism and peace in the world.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM SIGNED WITH SPAIN

AU211932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 21 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/2/1980--A Romanian-Spanish programme of activi[illegible]s in agriculture in 1980 was signed in Bucharest on February 21. It establishes the [illegible]earch objectives to be realized in collaboration by the research institutes of the two countries, the exchange of vegetal and animal biological material for tests, exchange of specialists, publications and scientific information.

JOINT BRITISH COOPERATION COMMISSION BEGINS BUCHAREST SESSION

AU191038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 19 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/2/1980--The seventh session of the Romanian-British joint commission of economic collaboration and industrial and technological cooperation started in Bucharest on February 19. Analysed is the way in which the goals set during the Romanian-British top-level talks are being attained and the provisions of the protocol of the previous session implemented. Examined are also the ways of increasing the volume of the commercial exchanges between Romania and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the possibilities of further expanding the economic cooperation both bilaterally and on third markets in the field of machine-building industry, chemistry and petrochemistry, iron-and-steel and in other domains.

Economic Protocol Signed 22 Feb

AU221955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 22 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/2/1980--Prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received W.M. Knighton, trade undersecretary of Great Britain, chairman for his country at the seventh session of the Romanian-British joint commission of economic collaboration and industrial and technological cooperation which took place in Bucharest.

They analyzed problems regarding the evolution of the economic exchanges and technological and industrial cooperation between Romania and Great Britain. The same day the protocol was signed of the seventh session of the joint Romanian-British commission of economic collaboration and industrial and technological cooperation.

The document stipulates the further development of economic, industrial and technico-scientific cooperation as well as of commercial exchanges. During the session new possibilities were identified for cooperation in domains of reciprocal interest among which aeronautics, energy, machine building, chemistry, petrochemistry and others. The protocol was signed by Alexandru Margaritescu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and by W.M. Knighton, trade undersecretary, chairmen for the two sides of the commission.

TITO'S CONDITION STILL GRAVE; HEART 'DISTURBANCES' INCREASING

LD261114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1105 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The general condition of the health of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito is still grave. Despite carrying out the relevant intensive therapy, the pneumonia is not subsiding. Disturbances in the heart's rhythm are appearing increasingly frequently and the signs of heart weakness are still present.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

POLITIKA VIEWS 'POPULAR DISSATISFACTION' IN AFGHANISTAN

AU240940 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 24 Feb 80 AU

[From the press review]

[Text] The Belgrade daily POLITIKA carries a commentary on the latest events in Afghanistan. The proclamation of a state of emergency in Kabul, the commentary says, may certainly be interpreted as a consequence of foreign interference, but few could be deluded to the extent that they fail to see a strong manifestation of broad popular dissatisfaction with the situation created by the entry of Soviet troops in Afghan territory.

We are facing a typical historical scene in which freedom-loving people refuse to yield to anybody endangering their freedom. It is therefore no surprise that it was the nonalined countries that initiated, after the Soviet military action in Afghanistan, a move to accept a special international document of universal value concerning the inviolability of borders and the principles of noninterference in the affairs of independent and sovereign states. It is only by comprehending the true realities in Kabul and in the entire international community that the very precious processes of international detente and of overcoming unequal political and economic relations can be resumed, the POLITIKA commentary concludes.

NIN CALLS DER SPIEGEL ARTICLE ON SFRY 'BALDERDASH'

LD222358 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1335 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 22 (TANJUG)--The Belgrade weekly NIN today describes the DER SPIEGEL unsigned article on Yugoslavia of January 21st as a balderdash of lies and arbitrariness about and hatred for Yugoslavia. DER SPIEGEL (THE MIRROR) has created in its own mirror an image of the total failure of the Yugoslav policy at both the internal and external levels, writes NIN.

Disagreement with a system should not be the reason for distorting facts and obscuring the fundamental data about a country and its position on the international scene, NIN assesses. In order to substantiate its absurd thesis on the inevitability of a world war which, allegedly, would start in Yugoslavia, DER SPIEGEL elaborates on a special scenario abounding in fabrications and falsifications, writes the Belgrade weekly, noting that the real state of affairs in Yugoslavia is made absolutely secondary in this scenario.

Judging by DER SPIEGEL, it is only the army, the militia and doctors that are functioning now in Yugoslavia, NIN notes, which is to create an image of a total dissolution in the country, the introduction of a firm-hand policy and the existence of something close to a state of war.

All this has been fabricated just when almost the entire world press establishes that the Yugoslavs live normally, that all levers of the society are functioning effectively, that collective leaderships have at all levels passed the test with the highest mark and that the only current worry is the natural concern about President Tito's health, writes the weekly.

DER SPIEGEL also makes the nonaligned policy of Yugoslavia its target just when the world, according to NIN, has so many words of praise for it, imbued with hopes that nonalignment is the only force capable to return the world to the path of peace and peaceful co-existence.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES DISCUSS LINKS WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

AU172010 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Text] [No dateline published] TANJUG--At a session of the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Chamber and of the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly yesterday (chaired by Nijaz Dizdarevic and Asan Kerin), the delegates adopted a proposal of SFRY Assembly conclusions on the main directions of action in the implementation of decisions reached at the sixth conference of the heads of states or governments in Havana. The decisions are expected to be adopted at the forthcoming session of the chambers. On this occasion, Kazimir Vidas, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs as a spokesman of the Federal Executive Council, acquainted the delegates with the program of Federal Executive Council measures for the implementation of the economic decisions of the Sixth Summit Conference of the Nonalined Countries in Havana.

Also at the session, Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, informed the delegates how the conclusions of the Assembly chambers on economic cooperation with the developing countries are being implemented and which measures are being taken by the Federal Executive Council to promote this cooperation. Pointing out some essential significant points of our economic relations with foreign countries, Rotar stated that the trend of several years of an unfavorable course of this cooperation was continued last year, although significant efforts were made to stop it. Therefore, Rotar said, the results achieved, taking into account objective difficulties, departed to a considerable extent from the envisaged plan.

Proceeding from the provisions of this year's resolution on economic policy and the stated conclusions, Rotar in particular advocated a strengthening of the export competitiveness of our economy as a precondition to its greater inclusion in the world economy and to more rational economic operations. Bearing in mind the specific traits of economic cooperation with developing countries this year, Rotar pointed out some basic directions in which this cooperation should develop. Above all, it is a matter of production, technological, technical, business and other aspects of long-term cooperation in the field of industry, especially energy production, infrastructure, food and other aspects of cooperation.

The set policy and measures undertaken in the field of cooperation with developing countries, as Metod Rotar stated, should facilitate and satisfy the efforts that are made to realize the forecasts of the medium-term plan for this year. A further development of our country's cooperation with developing countries implies that further dynamic growth of economic cooperation of our country with the developing countries will be realized in the next medium-term plan.

The delegates concluded that suitable measures that would encourage associated labor in particular to expand and develop the economic cooperation of our country with developing countries should be adopted as quickly as possible.

TRADE, ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH EEC CONCLUDE IN BRUSSELS

LD231800 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1634 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Brussels, February 23 (TANJUG)--Negotiations between Yugoslavia and the EEC on a new agreement on economic and trade cooperation have been concluded successfully it was announced here today.

After two-day intensive talks between the two delegations, their heads, Yugoslav government member Stojan Andov and Vice-President of the EEC Executive Commission Wilhelm Haferkamp, had a final meeting today, after which it was announced that the negotiations have been concluded and the text of the new agreement adjusted. It is expected that the two delegation heads will initial the text of the new agreement on Monday, after which details of its contents will be made public at a press conference.

Comment on Agreement

AU231949 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 23 Feb 80 AU

[Dragan Colovic commentary]

[Text] As a TANJUG correspondent reports, the talks between Yugoslavia and the EEC on a new economic and trade cooperation agreement were concluded successfully in Brussels. The text of the new agreement has been coordinated and this agreement, it is expected, will be initialed by the heads of the two delegations--Stojan Andov, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice president of the EEC Executive Commission--on Monday. Dragan Colovic comments about this:

The last obstacles in views on certain key and unsolved questions in relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC have finally been overcome during the past 2 days. Although the details of the new agreement will be announced on Monday, it is obvious, however, that the key, unsolved problems concerned customs and other restrictions on the export of Yugoslav industrial and agricultural products to the European Common Market. It appears that these problems have been resolved now. Thus, the door has finally been opened to removing the unnaturally large trade deficit in our country's trade with the EEC.

We say that the door has been opened because what awaits us now is the daily task, both on our side and on the other side, to insure the largest possible exports of Yugoslav products to the EEC member countries and thus to work more effectively on reducing the trade deficit. That will open new prospects for even better and more comprehensive economic relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC.

It goes without saying that the real scope of the new agreement on the economic and trade cooperation between our country and the EEC will be able to be assessed more completely only in the coming months, or perhaps only in the coming years. Only then will it be completely clear to what extent the EEC is really prepared to open its borders to Yugoslav goods and to contribute on its part to overcoming the current large trade deficit which, as both sides admit, has become a serious brake on the further promotion of economic cooperation. Finally, it will also be clear what we have done to be more skilled producers and more capable businessmen in satisfying the really discriminating tastes of the West European consumers.

At any rate, the successful conclusion of the talks between Yugoslavia and the EEC on the new economic and trade agreement is the best confirmation of the great reputation and prestige which our country enjoys both in Europe and in the rest of the world.

Report on Economic Protocol

LD260044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2246 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Brussels, Feb. 25 (TANJUG)--The economic cooperation agreement between Yugoslavia and the EEC, the text of which was initialled in Brussels today, is to be finally approved by corresponding political-executive bodies of the two sides, before the final signing and ratification.

The agreement would be concluded for an unlimited period of time, with provisions on trade and the financial protocol valid for five years, after which they would be again negotiated, while the other provisions and chapters on economic cooperation would be of an evolutive nature. It means that the mixed parity council for cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC, competent also for the implementation of concrete agreed solutions, would work on their development and realization. In addition to trade, higher forms of cooperation in industry and agriculture, in science and technology, energy, tourism and transport are also envisaged as fields of cooperation. The fields of financial cooperation, transport are especially regulated, as are the questions of labour-social status of Yugoslav workers temporarily employed in the EEC member countries on the principles of nondiscrimination.

It is practically determined that Yugoslav workers would be equalized with EEC citizens when social insurance, medical services, the right to gain old age pension and pension of the disabled, insurance for labour accidents and occupational diseases are in question. The question of allowances for families living separate from workers has, however, remained open. (?Under) the agreement, the EEC also assumes the obligation to support actions for the promotion of activities for the preservation of national and cultural identity of Yugoslav workers temporarily employed there, as well as in the field of reintegration in the Yugoslav economy on their return to the fatherland.

A special protocol of the new agreement provides for the possibility of Yugoslavia's using credits from the European Investment Bank to a total of 200 million EUA's (1 EUA equals to about 1.4 U.S. dollars) during the fist five years of the validity of the agreement.

As for trade, (?the two) sides assume the obligation to work on the promotion of trade, taking into account differences in the level of development. Because of the necessity to ensure a more balanced trends in trade, which have been for years to the detriment of the Yugoslav economy, certain new solutions have been determined to enable an easier access for Yugoslav products to the EEC countries Common Market.

Starting with the moment when the new agreement comes into force, Yugoslav industrial products would have a customs-free access to the EEC market, with the exception of the group of "sensitive products". The list of these "exceptions" covers a total of 29 products which remain subject to restrictions in the form of "ceilings" up to which the customs-free treatment would be valid, and above which the EEC would be "protected" customs.

According to initial quantifications, unlike the present situation, about 70 per cent of Yugoslav industrial products would have customs-free treatment. The realization of these "export chances" depends, however, on the behaviour of principals of economic activities on both sides in business practice. In other words, on the Yugoslav side, it depends on export "performances" and the level of competitiveness. The question of increase of Yugoslav export is not automatically solved by the agreement itself. It is only a more favourable frame for the solution of this proble[illegible].

Under the new agreement, possibilities for export of Yugoslav agricultural products are more favourable than so far, but more modest than when industrial goods are in question. The quantity of beef which Yugoslavia could annually export under a more favourable regime of EEC import taxes (90 per cent of the so-called surcharges) amounts to somewhat over 34 thousand tons. Last year 15 thousand tons were exported.

A similar more favourable regime of import in the EEC would be given to 1,500 tons of tobacco and 12 thousand hectolitres of wine a year, as well as to certain quantities of processed and tinned food.

Yugoslavia for its parts recognizes "the most favoured nation" treatment to the EEC countries but retains the possibility of taking certain measures for limiting imports and customs measures, which prove to be necessary in view of the lower level of economic development and the needs of industrialization.

The agreement confirms the utilization by the Yugoslav economy of the so-called EEC general surcharges scheme for developing countries.

The two sides will pay special attention to the efforts for the realization of cooperation in the "Osimo zone" provided for by the Yugoslav-Italian agreement, to which special importance is attached also from the standpoint of development of wider economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC. The questions of the effects of the expansion of the EEC (with Greece, Portugal and Spain) will be solved by special (?negotiations) and additional protocol, with the two sides being agreed on taking as the starting point the principle that is must not "harm" the development of relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC.

DJURANOVIC, IRANIAN ENVOY VIEW COOPERATION, NONALINEMENT

LD222224 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1758 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Feb. 22 (TANJUG)--Reza Hassemian, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Yugoslavia, today called on Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council and transmitted him the best wishes of the Iranian leadership for as early recovery and convalescence as possible of President Tito.

In the ensuing talk, they also discussed questions of the further promotion and expansion of friendly relations and cooperation bilaterally and internationally, particularly within the nonaligned movement.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH IRAN

AU252130 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Feb 80 p 6 AU

[Report on press conference held by Ambassador Mirko Kalezic, official representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, in Belgrade on 22 February]

[Excerpt] [Question] Bani-Sadr has been appointed supreme commander of the Iranian Armed Forces in addition to his election as president of the Islamic Republic of Iran and president of the Iranian Revolutionary Council. Would you say something in connection with his election and appointment from the viewpoint of stabilization of conditions in that country and relations between Yugoslavia and Iran?

[Answer] "As you know, President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent his congratulations to Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr on the occasion of his election as the first president of the Islamic Republic of Iran," the official representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs answered.

He continued: "From the very beginning Yugoslavia has welcomed the revolution of the Iranian people and supported their right to independently choose their own road of internal development and international orientation. Bani-Sadr's election by an enormous majority of the Iranian people has certainly opened a process of building constitutional institutions and thereby also creation of the necessary conditions for internal stabilization, something that will have a positive effect on the strengthening of Iran's independence and the consolidation of the achievements of the revolution.

"I am able to note with particular satisfaction," Kalezic added, "that comprehensive Yugoslav-Iranian bilateral relations and cooperation are developing very successfully. The admission of Iran to the nonalined movement at the Sixth Summit Conference of Nonalined Countries in Havana created great opportunities for successful and fruitful cooperation between the two countries to realize the aims of the nonalined policy."

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES ALBANIAN ENVOY, NOTES GOOD RELATIONS

LD222323 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1755 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 22 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic today received Albanian Ambassador to Yugoslavia Sokrat Plaka. Djuranovic and Plaka with satisfaction noted the favorable development of good-neighbour relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Albania and the two countries' interest and readiness to further strengthen and expand bilateral relations and cooperation.

Djuranovic and Plaka also discussed the most topical international questions of interest to both countries.

DOLANC RECEIVES DEPARTING DPRK AMBASSADOR 14 FEBRUARY

LD150230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1156 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[T] Belgrade--Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today received DPRK Ambassador Chong Kwang-Sun before the latter's departure from Yugoslavia.

KOLISEVSKI SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO GUYANA

AU251545 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 22 February, TANJUG--On behalf of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito, Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent the following telegram to Arthur Chung, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, it is with particular pleasure that I convey to Your Excellency, on behalf of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito, the SFRY Presidency and the peoples of Yugoslavia, cordial congratulations and best wishes for comprehensive progress of the friendly people of Guyana and for your personal happiness.

"I take this opportunity to express our firm conviction that the close cooperation between our two friendly nonalined countries will further strengthen in the interest of our peoples and of further affirmation of the policy of nonalinement in the building of more just political and economic relations and thus also of more stable peace, greater understanding and cooperation in the world."

VRHOVEC LEAVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO BANGLADESH, INDIA

LD221340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1257 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left Belgrade today on an official friendly visit to Bangladesh and India. At Belgrade airport Josip Vrhovec was seen off by Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Aleksandar Vojinovic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and other officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Also present were the ambassadors of Bangladesh and India in Belgrade, Ahmed Fakhruddin and Ashok Sen Chib; Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dragoslav Pejic, head of a department in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Murat Agovic, chief of the federal secretary's office.

Official Statement on Visit

LD221504 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1314 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In connection with the forthcoming official and friendly visit to Bangladesh and India by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Ambassador Mirko Kalezic, official spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, made the following statement at his press conference today:

"We attach particular significance to these visits and the talks which the federal secretary will have with the leaders of India and Bangladesh from the point of view of consolidating friendship, the comprehensive development of relations between Yugoslavia and these countries and the promotion of the goals of the policy of nonalinement.

"During the federal secretary's talks with his hosts, it is expected that special attention will be devoted to the further successful development of bilateral relations, joint efforts aimed at overcoming the current dangerous development in international relations based on the policy of nonalinement, and strengthening peace and independence of all countries, particularly nonalined.

"Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec was also to visit Sri Lanka and Indonesia, but an agreement has been reached with these countries to postpone the visits and to pay them at the first possible opportunity."

The international public is following the realization of the London agreement on Zimbabwe and the preparations for elections in southern Rhodesia with great attention. It is well known that numerous countries and international organizations have expressed their desire to the British Government, the administrative power, to send observers to Salisbury. In this connection newsmen were interested to know if Yugoslavia had made similar proposals.

"During the London talks on Zimbabwe," the official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs stated, "in the spirit of its traditional policy of aid to the liberation movements, Yugoslavia maintained regular contacts with almost all the participants in these difficult talks in an effort to contribute to their success. In the Federal Executive Council's statement, Yugoslavia appraised the agreement on Zimbabwe as a significant step toward the attainment of true independence.

"We have followed with keen attention the implementation process and have been in touch with many factors, primarily the representatives of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, the frontline countries, numerous nonalined countries, and Western countries, especially Great Britain.

"We have followed with anxiety the manifestations of violations of the agreement by the British governor, the consequences of which are the creation of an unfavorable and tense atmosphere prior to the elections in southern Rhodesia.

"For these reasons Yugoslavia expressed interest to the Government of Great Britain in sending to southern Rhodesia a group of observers consisting of representatives of the SFRY Assembly, the SAWPY Federal Conference and the Yugoslav Red Cross.

"The British Government informed us that it was not able to accept the Yugoslav observers. This refusal indicates that the Government of Great Britain is determined to keep the problem of Zimbabwe within the limits of its own concepts and intentions and that the broader presence of member countries of the international community, in this case also of nonalined Yugoslavia, does not suit it. We view this refusal as a negative British attitude to the concept of settling the Zimbabwe problem as advocated by the African, all nonalined and numerous other countries of the world."

Talks with Bangladesh Ministers

LD231646 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1552 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Dacca--This morning in Dacca an exchange of views began on Yugoslav-Bangladesh relations and significant issues of international political life. Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs who arrived here this morning, had a 1-hour talk with the Bangladesh Minister for Foreign Affairs Shamsul Haq. It was learned that the talk centered chiefly on the unfavorable development of the international situation. The two ministers noted with concern that interference in the internal affairs of nonalined countries and the application of force was becoming an increasingly frequent phenomenon in the world. The two sides noted that the nonalined countries especially are exposed to such a policy and practice.

The exchange of views dealt with the flashpoints of world crisis as well as with the activity of the nonalined movement and the possibility of the nonalined acting to overcome tension in international relations. Tomorrow morning Josip Vrhovec will hold final talks with the head of Bangladesh diplomacy, Shamsul Haq. Bilateral relations dominated two other meetings which Federal Secretary Vrhovec had in Dacca. During the morning he had talks with Kazi Anwarul Haq, minister of power, and in the afternoon with Majaluddin Ahmed, deputy prime minister and minister of industries. In both dialogs satisfaction was expressed with the successful development of bilateral cooperation and joint readiness for its further consolidation. Reference was also made to projects by work organizations of the two countries.

Bangladesh Minister's Dinner Toast

LD232126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1742 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Dacca--Bangladesh Minister of Foreign Affairs Shamsul Haq, gave a formal dinner in Dacca tonight in honor of Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, who is making a 2-day visit to Bangladesh. The dinner was also attended by Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs; Dragoslav Pejic, head of the office for South and Southeast Asia in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; Zivko Josilo, Yugoslav ambassador to Dacca; and by others, and, on the Bangladesh side: Jamaluddin Ahmed, deputy prime minister and minister of industries; Captain Nurul Haq, minister of shipping; Major General Nurul Islam, minister of agriculture; and by others. Shamsul Haq and Josip Vrhovec exchanged toasts during the dinner.

Welcoming the guest, Minister Shamsul Haq stressed that Bangladesh advocated "complete elimination of all causes of tension and conflicts in the world, including the surrounding area." In this connection, he said that this would help "channel the energy and natural resources into economic and social development so that the quality of life may be raised."

"We are observing the recent events in Afghanistan, which have regional and global implications, with great concern. We firmly believe that, in keeping with the UN Charter and principles of nonalinement, all foreign troops should be withdrawn from Afghanistan and that conditions be created in which the people of Afghanistan can freely elect their own government without outside interference," said Professor Shamsul Haq in his toast, adding that Bangladesh "was carefully following developments in Kampuchea as well."

"We reiterate our stand that the road to the solution of the conflict and reestablishment of peace in this area must be in keeping with the principles of nonalinement and the UN Charter. In this case, too, we call for an urgent withdrawal of all foreign troops from the region and for a peaceful solution to the disagreement."

"One of the most basic and urgent problems of our time is the differences between the rich and the poorest nations, which is also one of the causes of tension in the world," the Bangladesh minister of foreign affairs said as well. He advocated "redoubling of efforts so as to find the ways and means of insuring not only the sovereignty of each nation over its own natural wealth, but also the framework of a new international economic system, based on justice and equality."

Professor Shamsul Haq expressed his conviction that the visit of Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec to Bangladesh would contribute to further consolidation of already-existing close links and friendly understanding between the two countries. In this context, he recalled exchange visits of a number of delegations during the past few years, stressing especially the importance of President Tito's visit to Bangladesh in 1974 for the consolidation of friendly links between the two countries. "Your country enjoys a unique position in the history of the struggle for freedom and for the nonalined movement. Marshal Tito's and Yugoslavia's contributions to the nonalined movement was recognized from its inception everywhere in the world. We are deeply concerned over President Tito's illness and we include outselves among many others with wishes for his rapid recovery," said the message given in his toast by Bangladesh Minister Shamsul Haq.

Vrhovec Dinner Toast

LD232306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1738 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

["Vrhovec's Toast"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Dacca--Having expressed his thanks for the kind words of recognition and respect which Minister Haq had conveyed to President Tito and the peoples of Yugoslavia, Federal Secretary Vrhovec said: "The people of Yugoslavia and Bangladesh are bound by firm friendship. This friendship is based on the common ideals of peace, freedom and independence. The world to which we aspire must be based on equality and the right of every people to decide for itself on its internal development and on its activity in international relations.

"I am pleased at being able to say that the relations between our two countries are registering continuous approval. We consider it to be mutually useful to develop even more and to promote our cooperation in every sphere. In this we proceed from the principles of solidarity and the common desire to achieve prosperity for our two countries.

"The difficulties which you are encountering along the path of development are well-known to us. Many have their roots in the colonial past, as well as in today's unjust international economic relations. The successes which the people of Bangladesh are achieving under the leadership of esteemed President Ziaur Rahman, by building a better life for itself and by safeguarding the achievements of its struggle for freedom, therefore please us all the more."

Josip Vrhovec went on to stress that he shared Minister Haq's serious concern over the dangerous exacerbation of the international situation. "We cannot reconcile ourselves with the growing use of force, interventions and imposition of alien wills on sovereign states. The basic causes of such an unfavorable development lie in the intensified rivalry by great powers and blocs for the expansion of their spheres of influence, as well as in the desire to impose on sovereign countries the relations of domination and hegemony," Federal Secretary Vrhovec stressed. He continued:

"Attempts at legalizing such a policy in international relations call into question the process of relaxation and lead the world toward a new cold war. What worries us particularly is the fact that the nonalined countries are most often becoming the victims of such a practice of violence and that new crisis flashpoints are being created in those regions where an expansion of nonalinement had taken place recently.

"We have always pointed out the need to link general peace with the strengthening of independence and respect for the right of all peoples to their own lives. All this creates great trials for nonalined countries and fresh demands as well.

"In the past 2 decades nonalinement has been confirmed as an essential factor in peace and world stability. By its clear, independent and nonbloc orientations it has provided a powerful stimulus to the independence and emancipation of peoples and countries. It is, therefore, no surprise that with the present exacerbated international relations, expectations are voiced more and more that nonalined countries should intensify their activity aimed at preventing the further exacerbation of the international situation.

"We must not betray these hopes, because without nonalinement prospects for the world would be very gloomy. This calls for continuous efforts to eliminate existing crisis hotbeds and to resolve key international problems which have been burdening the world for years.

"Nevertheless, it would be dangerous to harbor illusions about being able to build peace and world stability and at the same time deny the right of people to realize their freedom and independence and to make decisions of their destiny by themselves. This refers equally to the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia, as well as to the people of Kampuchea, Iran and Afghanistan and any other country whatsoever.

"We are also pointing with greatest concern to the serious deepening of inequitable international economic relations which more and more seriously affect the majority of mankind. We must also express our regret about the more developed world today, due to its narrow interests and preservation of existing privileges, not wanting to grasp the depth of the present crisis and not showing enough readiness for our seeking, through common efforts, a way toward that which represents our common destiny. On the other hand, this demands that the nonalined countries make maximum efforts toward realization of the important conclusion of the fourth nonalined summit on the consolidation of mutual cooperation and reliance on one's own forces in order that we might contribute in this way, too, to the development of the least developed.

"The continued senseless arms race contributes, too, to the worsening of the world situation. We must intensify our efforts in order that by proceeding from the conclusions of the fourth special session of the UN General Assembly we might set in motion fresh initiatives and strengthen the role of the United Nations in this.

"This must be done if we want to move the world from the brink of a general war catastrophe."

Along with expressing satisfaction over the talks in Dacca having confirmed a great identity of views by Bangladesh and Yugoslavia on the present development of international relations, on the further activity of the nonalined countries and on the development of relations between our two countries, Josip Vrhovec stressed, among other things, at the end of his toast, Yugoslavia's readiness to continue to consolidate and develop with friendly Bangladesh comprehensive relations in the political, economic, scientific and cultural spheres, believing this to be in the interest of our peoples and of fruitful cooperation by our countries in the nonalined movement.

Conclusion of Bangladesh Talks

LD241838 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1636 GMT 24 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Dacca, Feb. 24 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Bangladesh today jointly expressed their concern over the worsening of relations in the world and increasingly more frequent interventions and interferences in internal affairs, particularly affecting the nonaligned countries. This was the joint evaluation at the closing talks between Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Bangladesh Foreign Minister Shamsul Haq in Dacca.

President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh today received Vrhovec and his associates and entertained them to luncheon. President Rahman showed special interest in the health condition of President Tito and expressed his best wishes for his speedy recovery. In the hearts and thoughts of the people of Bangladesh, President Tito is a great and sincere friend, a world statesman and leader of the nonaligned movement, Ziaur Rahman said. The role of President Tito is of historical importance and his statesmanlike wisdom and immesurable reputation he enjoys in the world are invaluable to all of us, and this especially now when we are in a difficult situation, he pointed out. The world and the nonalined movement just now need his leadership and advice, President Rahmad added. Vrhovec informed President Rahman on President Tito's health and transmitted Tito's assessments of the current situation in the world and of the need for action by the nonaligned movement for living up to its principles and stopping the unfavorable development in international relations.

In Vrhovec's talks with President Rahman and his foreign minister, Shamsul Haq, came to expression their joint views on the necessity to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries and on their rights, in agreement with their peoples' wishes, to independently decide on the ways of their development. They denounced all cases of foreign intervention and interference, and came out in favor of having conflicts settled in line with the principles of the nonalined movement. Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec is ending his visit to Bangladesh this evening and leaving for a two-day visit to India.

Dacca Press Conference

LD241845 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1648 GMT 24 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Dacca, Feb. 24 (TANJUG)--At a press conference in Dacca today, Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec especially pointed to the indispensability of investing fresh efforts for the solution of dangerous crises in the world. He especially pointed, in this connection, to the role of the non-aligned countries. Vrhovec said that there exist many dangerous crises in the world and that the halt of the use of power, military interventions and foreign interference should be the initial steps towards doing away with these crises.

Speaking about his talks in Dacca, Josip Vrhovec stated that, in the context of the deterioration of the international situation, the question of Afghanistan was also considered. "We agreed", he said, "that this is a dangerous crisis with serious implications for detente and the situation in Asia. As is known, we have clearly set forth Yugoslavia's stand in the General Assembly. We and Bangladesh have very similar stands. We are against any foreign interference in internal affairs of other countries", Vrhovec added.

The federal secretary stated that "possibilities which are offered for the solution of the Afghanistan crisis and other crises in the world" were discussed in Dacca. One of the possibilities, he emphasized, is convening of a ministerial conference of the nonalined movement. Josip Vrhovec (?stated) that it would be an attempt "to consider ways for extinguishing focuses of a series of crises" which burden relations in the world.

Vrhovec added that the non-aligned movement will act by other ways too, but towards the same aims, failing necessary agreement for the convening of this ministerial conference. He also said he conveyed to President of Bangladesh Ziaur Rahman President Tito's message and assessments regarding the international situation "which is persistently deteriorating and regarding what the non-aligned countries can do towards full reaffirmation of the principles of their movement and doing away with the current tension in the world".

Asked whether Yugoslav sportsmen will take part in the Moscow Olympics, the federal secretary said that is left over the Yugoslav Olympic Committee. "We do not want to politicize that question", he stated.

Josip Vrhovec assessed very favourably the talks held during his two-day visit to Bangladesh. They showed, he said, a high degree of understanding and friendship between the two countries' peoples, and the identity of their stands and endeavours in international relations.

Further Reportage

For reportage on Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec's visit to Bangladesh and India, see the South Asia section of the 25 February Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

COLLECTIVE DECISIONMAKING NO LONGER VISION BUT REALITY

LD221820 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 22 (TANJUG)--That which for many could only seem to be a vision of the far future has in Yugoslavia become a reality in its most definite form. This is stressed today by the Belgrade daily POLITIKA, which writes that "politically and ideologically viewed, Yugoslavia today attracts the attention of the world public by the idea and practice of collective decision-making, responsibility and leadership".

The realization of President Tito's initiative, which is gradually becoming a reality, comes as the revolutionary continuation of self-management processes in Yugoslav society, adds the paper. "It derives from the very nature and essence of the system of socialist self-management, and is now in practice being built into all its pores". [as received]

Collective work and decision-making, POLITIKA continues, is one of the substantive factors of the self-management system's future, "as it can be developed only as a system free from hierarchical relations, in which the various interests of various parts of self-management society are expressed and adjusted, and in which the collective will is implemented democratically by way of collective decision-making and collective responsibility for that which is decided or for its implementation." The realization of President Tito's conception, the POLITIKA commentator underlines, "is another expression of his reliance on the working masses and their inexhaustible strength".

"Tito's initiative, as far-seeing as it is realistic, has enabled the whole system to be built up and transformed in the direction of collective work," POLITIKA says. In this context, it cites as proof the practical experience gained so far by the highest and most responsible bodies--the Presidency of Yugoslavia and the Presidency of the League of Communists. This experience is now being transmitted to the leaderships of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia, the trade union organizations, the Federation of War Veterans and the Socialist Youth Union. In all assemblies, from the federation, over the republics and provinces to the municipalities, intensive preparations are taking place for the amendment of constitutional norms. It is therefore expected that the adjustment of the entire delegate system of collective work and responsibility will take place this year.

By the implementation of collective work as a universal principle, "the whole system is gaining new qualities, broader dimensions and greater strength of activity," POLITIKA concludes.

PROPOSALS MADE ON PROPERTY DENATIONALIZATION REQUESTS

AU222218 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Feb 80 p 6 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 20 February--At a session of the SFRY Assembly Commission for Petitions and Grievances today many views were heard and many proposals were made in connection with the request of a number of citizens to carry out the denationalization of business premises of up to 70 square meters which were taken away and which became social property through the law on nationalization in 1958.

The joint nature of all individual views expressed and proposals made by delegates of the republics and provinces in this commission is the firm position that the law on nationalization of rented buildings and building land of 1958, and the 1967 amendments to that law, carried out a revolutionary and necessary measure which, on the one hand, had to strengthen the social sector of the economy and, on the other hand, was a measure aimed at liquidating the capitalist relations and certain forms of exploitation in that field.

It is believed that by limiting rents, appropriate measures of the taxation policy, by introducing progressive tax rates, criteria for determining rents and by the way in which premises can be rented, it will prevent the owners of such business premises from gaining benefits without investing their own work.

SERBIAN PARTY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES COLLECTIVE WORK

AU211934 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Feb 80 p 8 AU

[Excerpts] TANJUG--At its session yesterday, which was presided over by Tihomir Vlaskalic, the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia drafted the proposal concerning the immediate tasks of organs and organizations of the League of Communists of Serbia in implementing comrade Tito's initiative for advancing collective work and responsibility and for the further democratization of sociopolitical relations, tasks which the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia will consider at its next session. Spiro Galovic, secretary of the Presidium, explained the proposed tasks.

As was stated at the session, these tasks are the result of a comprehensive discussion that had been held on these questions in organs and organizations of the League of Communists of Serbia. During the public discussion the organizations of the League of Communists expressed their complete readiness to consistently and resolutely implement Comrade Tito's initiative.

The implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative in the basic organizations of the League of Communists requires the development of such a method of work as will insure that all members of the League of Communists will be constantly and fully engaged in the actions undertaken by the League of Communists. It is through comprehensive discussions that the basic organizations of the League of Communists must build the ideological-political foundation for the activity of members of the League of Communists in sociopolitical organizations, self-managing and delegate bodies and in other institutions of the political system and for their creative participation in preparing, developing and implementing the views of organs of the League of Communists.

The immediate tasks of the League of Communists also emphasize among other things the importance of strengthening the position and the role of the communal conference of the League of Communists as the basic organ at the communal level.

A strengthening of the role of the communal conference and its more rapid confirmation as the organ that directly participates through its work in the preparation and implementation of views on all important questions of the socioeconomic and political life of the commune requires such an organization and activity of the communal committee as will promote greater work effectiveness and more substantive and frequent sessions of the communal conference. For this reason it is proposed to make the communal committee more effective and to reduce the number of its members.

At its session the Presidium stressed the need for even more consistent development of such a practice of political work as will insure close ties between the Central Committee and the communal and basic organizations of the League of Communists. The direct ties between the Central Committee and the communal and basic organizations must find their expression in relation to concrete questions and in the assistance provided by the Central Committee through its members and working groups to the organizations of the League of Communists in perceiving the vital questions concerning the further development of self-managing socioeconomic and delegate relations.

In order to strengthen its role and develop its own collective work, the Central Committee must hold more frequent sessions and must react more quickly to the important social problems and questions that arise in delegate assemblies, self-managing interest communities and associated labor.

It is through a strengthening of the role of the Central Committee that the executive political and working character of the Presidium as a collective organ as well as its responsibility toward the Central Committee are emphasized. The development of all organizational and other prerequisites for an even more consistent collective work, for even more democratic relations and for a creative and work atmosphere within the Presidium must be continued on the basis of the past work experiences. The collective work of the Presidium must be based on the full personal initiative of each of its members, on the creative endeavors, knowledge and personal abilities of the individuals and on their responsibility for the entire policy and for the views and conclusions adopted by the Presidium.

The cadre preparations for the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative must devote attention to the quality of all cadres and to the total composition of the individual organs so as to insure that more of their members and, in the final resort, every one of their members can be elected to the position of president or chairman.

The proposal concerning the tasks that will be adopted by the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia also sets time limits for the adoption of concrete decisions in connection with the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LEAGUE PRESIDIUM ADOPTS 1980 WORK PROGRAM

AU252137 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Feb 80 p 3 AU

[Text] Sarajevo, 22 February, TANJUG--At its session today, which was presided over by Nikola Stojanovic, the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina adopted its work program and drafted the work program of the Central Committee for this year.

As was pointed out at the session, proceeding from the results achieved and experiences gained in implementation of the views and tasks set by the 11th LCY Congress and the Seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Bosnia and Hercegovina as well as of the conclusions and views of the League of Communists adopted after the congresses, the Central Committee and the Central Committee Presidium will direct their own activity and the activity of members and organizations of the League of Communists toward further development of socialist self-management and especially toward the role of the League of Communists in the functioning of all institutions.

The tasks to implement Comrade Tito's initiative for advancing collective work and responsibility and constantly develop and strengthen the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection as well as implement the views of the League of Communists in foreign policy will occupy the central place in the ideological-political activity of the Central Committee and its Presidium.

A considerable number of questions included in the work program concern the development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations, realization of the policy of socioeconomic development and the economic stabilization policy and preparation and adoption of development plans for the coming period. The Presidium and the Central Committee will also consider other topical questions as necessary.

The work program has been coordinated with the republican SAWP Conference and other sociopolitical organizations as well as with the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and other republican organs. It was emphasized that such coordination should be realized at all stages in implementing the program.

The Presidium considered certain questions of further implementing Comrade Tito's initiative to advance collective work and responsibility and introduce the 1-year term of office for the position of president or chairman.

The Presidium further determined the composition of the committee to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the strike of Bosnia-Hercegovina miners and the Rusino uprising which is being formed jointly with the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions.

MACEDONIAN SAWP ELECTS NEW PRESIDIUM OFFICIALS

AU221927 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Feb 80 p 5 AU

[Text] The republican conference of the SAWP of Macedonia today adopted the proposed list of candidates for the new republican Conference Presidium of the SAWP of Macedonia. Krste Markovski was elected president of the republican Conference of the SAWP of Macedonia for a 1-year term of office and Metodi Zvrcinov was elected secretary of the republican conference with a 2-year mandate. The new Presidium consists of 29 members instead of 55 members as in the past. The following were elected to the new Presidium: Ljupco Ajdinski, Zivko Vasilevski, Dzemail Vejseli, Rade Gosov, Danica Ropobska, Milka Takeva-Grigorijevic, Zore Gruevski, Vasil Dimovski, Dr Aleksandar Donev, Azem Zulficari, Jovko Jovkovski, Vasko Karadza, Maj Gen Nikola Kastratovic, Ivan Katardziev, Milica Istocka-Knezevic, Lazo Krstevski, Krste Nelkovski, Leposava Petrovska, Vlado Ropovski, Beno Ruso, Serveo Saliu, Emin Sali, Blagoja Stamevski, Vera Terzieva, Janko Todorovski, Pance Mihajlov and Cedomir Stojkovski.

CONSTANT VIGILANCE, APPLICATION OF SELF-MANAGEMENT VITAL

LD250020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0725 GMT 24 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--In its development, the Socialist Alliance has gone through many phases, both during the war and afterwards. It has always been the political platform of overall social change, the platform for gathering together the broadest masses, the platform for gathering together the nation. During the war, in the struggle for national and every other kind of freedom, and after the war, it was the basis for social stabilization as a whole, for the stabilization of the gains of the revolution and, above all, for the reconstruction of the country and the struggle against reaction. It is still the political platform for all important socialist changes and new social relations, but it is also, to an increasingly greater extent, the action basis of the delegate system. Or, to put it better, this is what it should be. The less the Socialist Alliance lives up to this, the more difficulties we will have in the system's functioning as a whole. The Socialist Alliance of Working People--SAWP--unites all this in itself and should do so, said Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, in an interview to EKONOMSKA POLITIKA.

The more we develop action in this direction the more the Socialist Alliance is necessary to man, for it serves the working man's political goals, resolves practical political matters and enables him to conduct self-management in the political sense. Comrade Tito has spoken about these questions on several occasions in the recent past. This component in the system as a whole is very necessary and without it we cannot talk about an integral system. Many people in our country are clearly oriented, but with varying degrees of involvement. Of course, things will remain like this for a long time and we cannot even expect that in the foreseeable future every person will be socially involved to the same extent.

Edvard Kardelj said that in a self-managing socialist society man must conduct self-management every day and not four times a year when electing people to representative bodies. Developing the Socialist Alliance in this direction means doing away with the conditions for monopolism and multipartyism. This is an arduous, difficult and daily task, for in political self-management the Socialist Alliance will be just as necessary as the delegate assembly in other spheres of self-management or the worker's council and various associations, interest communities and other such things in their particular spheres. This is putting it rather crudely, but in order to clarify what I want to say I wanted to stress this. For this reason the Socialist Alliance represents not only a practical need but is also the bearer of consciousness concerning the equality of people and nations in our circumstances. These are very topical questions, particularly when talking of the equality of people, Kurtovic stressed.

The role of the League of Communists--that is, its committment to spread awareness and action--is important. Quite understandably, the working man will not go into action without the communists, a fact which has been indicated in many places in our country. In our circumstances the working man criticizes the communists when they are not active in certain places, thereby emphasizing the importance of the League of Communists. This criticism should be understood as well-intentioned, even when it is expressed somewhat sharply, as was the case in the actions following the letter by Comrade Tito and the Executive Bureau of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, or in various other actions. In my view this is an expression of the unity of the people and the firm links with our policy. Let us ignore the fact that some people whose intentions are not honorable want to make use of and abuse this, as is common knowledge. Without this action communists can not carry out their tasks.

In our society, then, Kurtovic said, there must be room for everyone. No one must be eliminated, either in the sense in which Stalin did this--eliminating them physically--or by means of parties, as they do in bourgeois society, where one section of people--most often the good half--is eliminated by the very fact that it belongs to another party, while the majority of the party in question is eliminated, for only certain forces are entrusted with government for a certain time.

Speaking about technocratism as an obstacle to the faster development of self-management, Kurtovic said: In view of the elements of capital relations, which are to be found in our country as everywhere else, and the contradictions concerning social property--in our circumstances there are objective conditions for such views to find receptive ground--the technocratic ideology under the guise of "nonclass" and "a neutral state" conceals social relations and attempts to negate Marxism with certain kinds of theoretical constructions that are highly developed in the West. Aspirations toward administrative management, which are dogmatic in their origin, may also be a basis for this. They are often linked together with the result that it is difficult to separate them, however contradictory this might seem. This link also exists in certain technocratic phenomena in our country which lead, among other things, to certain manifestations in the market.

It is technocratism which, in present day conditions, most often defends the status quo, disseminates the theory that socialism is approaching capitalism and does not recognize socialism as a transitional epoch or recognizes only some of its elements as resolving certain questions of economic contradiction. It thereby wants to present certain negative features that accompany certain other systems based on socialism as something which is a regular concomitant of socialism, as something which, when talking about socialism, cannot exist, or as something which is unnatural. On the other hand, certain dogmatic theories endeavor to perpetuate this status of transitional period, pronouncing it "a higher" or "lower" phase, even though identical contradictions are at work in both the so-called higher and lower phase, which in other words, is nothing other than a substitution for the former declaration of the transition to communism at such and such a date.

Recently, people who have become preoccupied with statistics have been attempting to pronounce investment as an end in itself. Right now we frequently see that it is difficult to stop this and that a decisive struggle is necessary to do so, let alone bring about a fundamental turn of events. Many analyses in some of our institutions are not true analyses of economic relations. Even in our press and commentaries they tend to be commentaries of certain figures unconnected with social relations and the real policy in society. This logic justifies attacks on basic organizations of associated labor, the formalization of self-management and creates a system within a system when investment and various financial undertakings are at issue.

These people attempt to hold the banks in their former position. Out of this there grow bureaucratic-technocratic teams that influence the conduct of the executive organs. This leads to a disregard for the delegate assemblies, workers councils, Socialist Alliance, the trade unions and in the final analysis for the League of Communists itself. It is here that aspirations to leadership emerge and that groups exist.

The economic situation in January showed us that measures, action and responsibility are being sought. It seems, however, that there is still not enough effective action. There are also aspirations present to end everything with campaigns of some kind. There is also a certain amount of opportunism and there are theories which suggest that this will lead to social unrest, though the opposite is the case. Without this kind of action we cannot successfully develop further.

It is obvious that everything of a campaign nature in our circumstances is not good. It is in this light that certain administrative measures should be viewed. We are a society which will need administrative measures for a long time to come, particularly in the economy, but they should not be such as to come only when trends are seriously disrupted, leading us to adopt them in a campaign manner instead of attempting to economically stimulate and make self-reliant these trends that will bring the economy into a position of increasing independence. If we neglect this then we will arrive at this kind of situation.

Concluding this interview, the journalists of EKONOMSKA POLITIKA asked a question concerning the role of the press:

Every public word and every public speech is, at the same time, a call for the idea for which a person is fighting. Criticism is also an affirmation of this idea and a definite vision of the means by which this idea can be turned into reality. In this sense every public speech is propaganda. Propaganda, however, can also have its negative side. It is not always easy to differentiate between desirable and undesirable propaganda.

Every person who is involved in public work is at the same time in his own way a propagandist and this cannot be avoided, Kurtovic said. If we are making a call for anything--and it is difficult to find a person who does not do so--propaganda cannot be avoided. It is a different matter that in our circumstances this had or acquired a kind of pejorative meaning at a certain time. There is no reason, however, why we should not rid ourselves of everything which is bad in this respect.

SELF-MANAGERS' MEETING ENDS AT KRAGUJEVAC

ID162040 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1902 GMT 16 Feb 80 ID

[Text] Kragujevac, February 16 (TANJUG)--At the close of the Yugoslav self-managers' meeting here today, over 700 delegates of Yugoslav working organizations forcefully manifested their conviction that "the further development of socialist selfmanagement and consolidation of the working class power are the only guarantee of socialist self-management Yugoslavia's progress, [words indistinct].

In the document adopted at the close of the 12th "Red Banner" self-managers' meeting, traditionally held in Kragujevac, Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Servia, representatives of Yugoslav organisations of associated labour unanimously supported the recent initiative of Yugoslav President Tito for a congress of self-managers of Yugoslavia to be held this year.

The participants in the "Red Banner" meeting have sent to President Tito a telegram of best wishes for a recovery. In the telegram, the Red Banner meeting participants stress their resolve to continue implementing Tito's policy consistently and in full.

"Self-management is an indispensable force of Yugoslavia's economic and social development. The working class of Yugoslavia is ready and determined to invest further efforts for a lasting economic stabilization," the telegram states.

BRIEFS

CENTRAL AFRICAN AMBASSADOR--Yesterday in Belgrade Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, received for a farewell visit Jean-Michael Benzot, ambassador of the Central African Republic to Yugoslavia, who will be leaving our country in the near future. Lazar Maksin, chief of cabinet of the vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Nikola Mandic, chief of the Department for Foreign Policy of the SFRY Presidency; and Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, were present at the reception. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Feb 80 p 6 AU]